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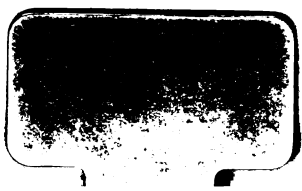
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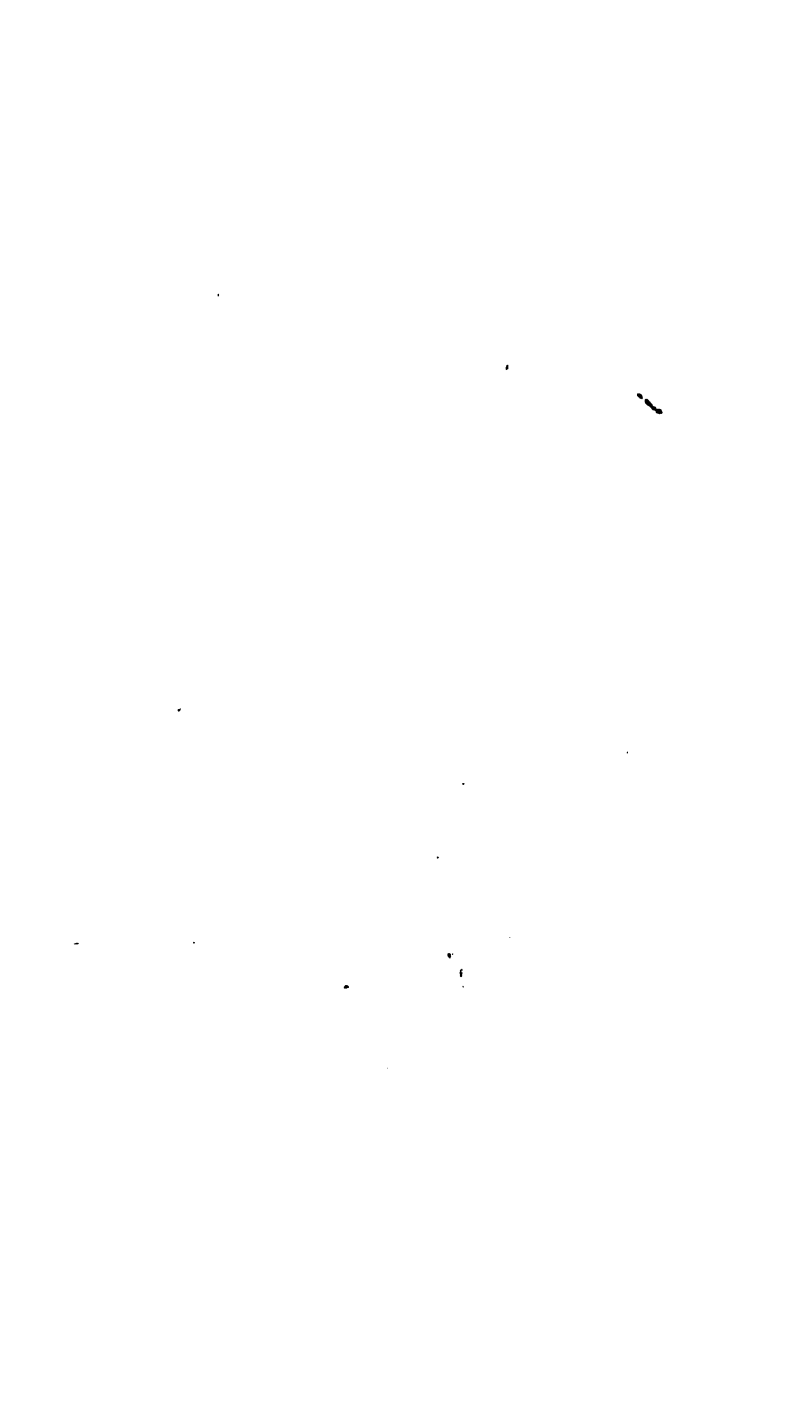
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A GLOSSARY
OF THE
PROVINCIALISMS
IN USE IN THE
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

BY
WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

"Juvat hæc obsoleta servari, aliquando profutura."—WACHTER.

Second Edition.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE first Edition of this GLOSSARY, which was printed in 1834, for private circulation, has been for some time exhausted; and as a continued demand exists for such works, I have ventured to submit a new Edition to the public.

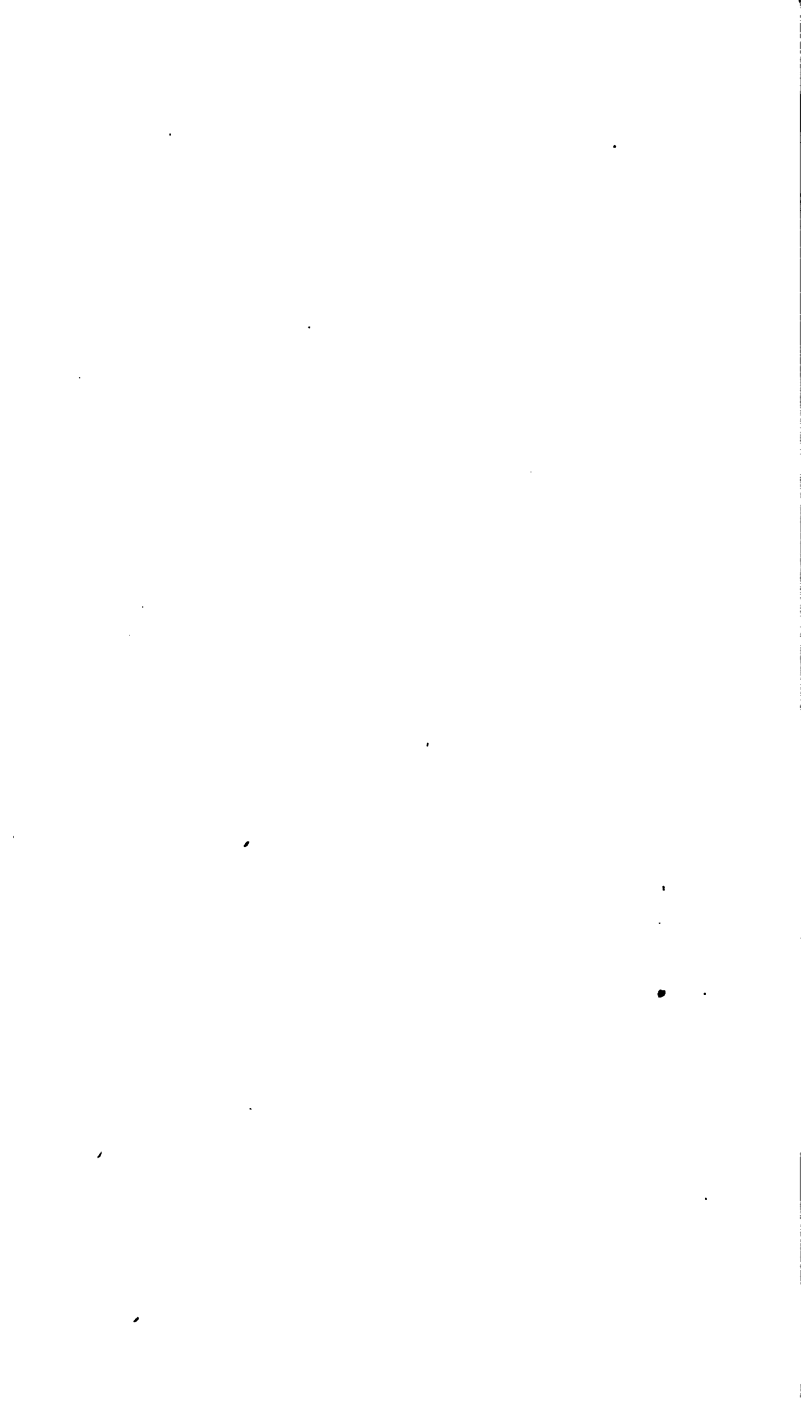
It will be seen that several errors in the first Edition have been corrected; that many words and several fresh illustrations have been added; and that I have fully availed myself of the works of Mr. Kemble and Dr. Léo; of the general Dictionaries of Provincial Words, edited by Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Holloway, and of the Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society.

Those who would study the pure vernacular of Sussex will find it complete in 'Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnun.'

W. D. C.

81, GUILDFORD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE;

21st Feb. 1853.



A GLOSSARY OF THE PROVINCIALISMS OF SUSSEX.

THERE are two dialects used in Sussex—the Eastern and the Western. The former bears a close resemblance to the dialect of the weald of Kent, while the latter is nearly allied to the phraseology of Hants, Dorset, and other Western counties.

Dr. Latham, in his 'English Language' (p. 559), does not notice this difference. He states that the *differentiæ* between the dialects of *Kent* and the dialects of *Sussex*, *Essex*, &c., have yet to be worked out: but he says also, that "the characteristics of Sussex are involved in those of Kent—thus, if Kent be simply Saxon, the two counties have the same ethnological relation; whilst, if Kent be Frisian or Jute (?), Sussex may be either like or unlike;" whilst Hants he describes as "*theoretically* Saxon, rather than Angle, and West Saxon (Wessex) rather than South, East, or Middle Saxon. The Jute elements, in either the Hants or Isle of Wight dialects, hitherto undiscovered; probably non-existent." A recent writer, Mr. D. Mackintosh, declares that he found in Chichester a regular colony of Jutes, and also along the coast opposite the Isle of Wight, as well as along the coast of Kent, and he has formed his opinion from the

physiognomy of the people. "The profile, excepting the point of the nose, is an exact semicircle; and, supposing one leg of a compass were to be placed a little above the ear, the other leg would describe the contour of the skull; viewed sidewise, it is likewise an exact semicircle." According to Beda, Kent was first peopled by Jutes; and other Anglo-Saxon traditions "point to a close connection between Kent and Northumberland: the latter county, according to these traditions, was peopled from Kent, and for a long time received its rulers and dukes from that kingdom."¹ Dr. Latham, however, in his 'Ethnology of the British Islands,' follows out closely his argument that the Jute element is questionable, and does not adopt Beda as a perfect authority upon the point. Among the fishermen of Hastings, who are evidently a distinct race from the generality of the townsmen, there appear to be marks of a descent from the Frisians or Danes; there is a close resemblance between them and the men of Yarmouth, in the neighbourhood of which there are traces of the Danes, particularly in the termination "*by*" in the names of places (which termination does not exist in Sussex), and in the pronunciation of the Hastings fishermen.

Both the Sussex dialects possess a striking affinity to the Saxon. In both many words of pure Saxon origin, such as *bly*, *stade*, *skade*, &c., little known

¹ Kemble, Phil. Trans., No. 35.

in other places, are in frequent use and well understood; whilst others, such as *cope*, *crocke*, *rath*, *shaw*, &c., known indeed in the English language, but elsewhere seldom used, are constantly employed. Throughout the county the Saxon plural is not unfrequently used, especially in words ending in *st*, as *blast*, *post*, *ghost*, &c., the plurals of which are made *blastes*, *postes*, *ghostes*. In words ending in *asp*, as *hasp*, *clasp*, *wasp*, &c., the two last letters are transposed in the pronunciation—an *e* final is added, and they are pronounced *hapse*,¹ *clapse*,² *wapse*,³ &c. Instead of the word *neck* the people usually pronounce it *nick*; again, for “throat, they say *throtte*;⁴ for choak,⁵ *chock*.”⁶ Indeed, the Sussex pronunciation of many words derived from the Saxon is superior to that generally received; thus *earth*, from *eard* (Sax.), to *plough*, (in Anglo-Saxon books written *e-orth*), is still correctly pronounced as a word of two syllables, *e-arth*. *Barn* is universally called *bearn*, the exact Anglo-Saxon *bærn*. *Gate* is called, like the Anglo-Saxon, *ge-at*. *House* is pronounced like the Saxon *huss*. *Oil* is correctly called *æl*; and the *elder* retains its Saxon name of *ellar*. Again, *laths* are correctly

¹ *Hæps* (Sax.)² *Ghepse* (Teut.)³ *Wæps* (Sax.)⁴ *Throt* (Sax.)⁵ *Ceocan* (Sax.)

⁶ ‘A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c., by John Ray, F.R.S.’ written at the instance of and dedicated to ‘Peter Courthope, of Danny, in Sussex, Esq.’ and printed by ‘H. Bruges, for Thos. Burrell, at the Golden Ball, under St. Dunstan’s Church, Fleet-street.’

pronounced *lats* ; lath being derived from the Saxon *latta*, *h* is a redundant letter. The letters *oi* are generally pronounced *i*, as boil, *bile* ; foil, *file* ; spoil, *spile*. The letters *ea* are frequently pronounced *aw* : so heath is called *hawth*, and Hayward's Heath becomes *Heward's Hawth*. In the Eastern rapes the letters *th* are not sounded at the beginning of a word, but *d* is used instead ; as *dis*, *dat*, *dem*, *dese*, for this, that, &c. ; the mode of pronouncing these consonants being evidently derived from the Saxon idiom. *D* is also used at the beginning of a word for *t* alone ; thus trollop is pronounced *dollop*. *V* is frequently transposed, as in Kent and Devonshire, for *f* : as *vlick* for flick ; and *t* for *ch* (*tsh*), as *fet* for fetch.

It is, however, in the names of places that the retention of the Saxon words is most evident : a very large proportion of the names of the villages in the county have one or more Saxon words in their composition ; "being, for the most part," says Mr. Kemble, "irregular compositions, of which the former portion is a patronymic in -ing or -ling, declined in the genitive plural, and the second portion is a mere definition of the locality. In a few cases the patronymic stands alone in the nominative plural ; as Meallingas, Malling ; Weðeringas, Wittering." In accounting for the distinctive appellations he says, that not the least plausible hypothesis is that "of a single family, itself claiming descent through some hero from the gods, and gathering other scattered

families around itself; thus retaining the administration of the family rites of religion, and giving its own name to all the rest of the community. . . . Even where a few adventurers—one only—bearing a celebrated name, took possession of a new home, comrades would readily be found glad to constitute themselves around him, under an appellation long recognised as heroic; or a leader, distinguished for his skill, his valour and success, his power or superior wealth, may have found little difficulty in imposing the name of his own race upon all who shared in his adventures. Thus, . . . Billing, the noble progenitor of the royal race of Saxony, has more than one enduring record,"¹ (as at Billingham, in Sussex); and similarly he believes "all the local denominations of the early settlements to have arisen and been perpetuated." In an Appendix, from which we extract so much as relates to Sussex, he collects the patronymic names which he thinks have arisen thus, and to be names of ancient Marks; the first portion being the names of Marks from original authorities, and the second being names conferred from the actual local names at the present day. The meaning of the Saxon words terminating most of the names of places in the county agrees precisely with the situation of the places thus named. In this manner the words *Beck* (Sax.), a small brook; *Brede* (Sax.), broad; *Bur* (Sax.), a place of shade or retire-

¹ 'The Saxons in England,' vol. i, p. 59;—"The Mark."

ment; *Burg* (Sax.), a town; *Burn* (Sax.), water; *Comb* (Sax.), a valley; *Den* (Sax.), a valley or woody place; *Dun* (Sax.), a hill; *Ea* (Sax.), a river; *Feld* (Sax.), a field; *Fold* (Sax.), from *Faran*, to pass; *Ham* (Sax.), a house, farm, or village; *Holt* (Sax.), a wood; *Hof* (Sax.), a farm, and the house upon it; *Hof* (Sax.), a low site; *Hurst* (Sax.), a wood; *Ig* (Sax.), an island; *Ing* (Sax.), a meadow; *Leag* (Sax.), a pasture, a plain; *Linch* (Sax.), a headland; *Ling* (Sax.), heath; *Litling* (Sax.), little; *Mere* (Sax.), a pool or lake; *Mæstene* (Sax.), a forest, a grove of oaks; *Plumbe* (Sax.), a woody place; *Rade* (Sax.), a road; *Sæ* (Sax.), the sea; *Sted* (Sax.), a place; *Stade* (Sax.), a shore; *Stoc* (Sax.), a place; *Stræt* (Sax.), a street; *Tun* (Sax.), a hedge or wall; *Weorth* (Sax.), a farm, court-yard, street, or vill; and *Wic* (Sax.), a village; also a bay made by the winding of the banks of a river;—with their compounds, are all used in the names of places; and of such frequent occurrence are they, that there are not twenty parishes in East Sussex, and not more than a like number in West Sussex, in which one or more of these words is not found. The Saxon words occur also in the names of particular spots and farms; thus the long line of remains on the hills end in *bury*: as *Chanctonbury*, *Cisbury*, *Hollingbury*, *Saxonbury*, *Wolstonbury*, &c. The name Bannings (Baningas) is preserved in the South Downs; and *Streale* (Sax.), an arrow, is the name given to farms about Framfield, Mayfield, &c.;

whilst *Courtwick*, *Buckhurst*, *Wakehurst*, &c., are the present names of many parks and farms.

Mr. Kemble¹ says he is "certain that the ancient Marks might still be traced. In looking over a good county map we are surprised by seeing the systematic succession of places ending in -den, -bolt, -wood, -hurst, -fold, and other words, which invariably denote forests and outlying pastures in the woods. *These are all in the Mark*, and within them we may trace with equal certainty the -hams, -tuns, -wordings, and -stedes, which imply settled habitations. There are few counties which are not thus distributed into districts, whose limits may be assigned by the observation of these peculiar characteristics. I will lay this down as a rule, that the ancient Mark is to be recognised by following the names of places ending in -den (neut), which always denote *cubile ferarum*, or pasture, usually for swine."

The names of places within the county illustrate also the retention of purely British or Celtic words: thus *Ise*, or *Ease* (a river), is retained in *North Ease* and *South Ease*, without admixture; whilst in others, such as *Easebourne*, *Isfield*, &c., it is still retained at the beginning of the name, having appended to it a Saxon termination;—the British *Glyn* (a vale), is still preserved in the modern name *Glynde*. And although the names of many places are solely Saxon, as *Ardingly*,

¹ Vol. i, p. 481.

Ashburnham, Beckley, Beeding, Berwick, Billingham, Bolney, Burton, Denton, Litlington, Malling, &c.; yet the names of other places, as *Cuckfield*, from *Coc* (British), Princeps.; *Penhurst*, from *Pen* (British), a head; *Pulborough*, from *Pwl* (British), water, &c., show that the British names were not unfrequently retained by the Saxons, who added some designation from their own language applicable to the particular locality.

Owing, probably, to the contiguity to the French coast, and the frequent communication which is kept up between the two countries, many words of French origin, such as *brutte, rut, &c.*, little used elsewhere, are common; whilst others, such as *bruss, futy, scaly, sclat, &c.*, not elsewhere used, are well known. In the Eastern division, also, many words have a French pronunciation: thus the word *day* is pronounced in East Sussex *dee*; *mercy*, as the French, *merci*. The word *bonnet* is at Rye generally pronounced *bunnet*, and *Mèrmaid-street* is called *Maremaid-street*. The inhabitants of this district are not, perhaps, so remarkable for the number of their provincialisms as for a broad, strong mode of speaking: thus *yeast* is pronounced *yust*; and *yes*, *yus*. *Mister* and *Mistress* are pronounced *Muster* and *Mistus*. The comparative of the adjective *soon* is converted into *soonder*; and instead of *grew, knew, &c.*, *growd, knowd, &c.*, are substituted. *Will* is pronounced *wool*; and the country people invariably say, "let it be how t'wool," instead of "be it as it may."

There are districts in the rapes of Arundel and Chichester in which, in some instances, the labouring portion of the inhabitants are not understood with less difficulty than those of Somersetshire. Ray cites the following example as appropriate to this district: "Set'n down, and let'n stand; come agin, and fet'n anon." We may here remark a peculiarity in the West Sussex pronouns, *en* or *un*, and *um*: *en* and *un* (best expressed by an apostrophe and n, thus—'n) are used for he or it; and *um* for them. Her being sometimes used for he or she, thus:—

"I see un."—I saw him.

"A blackbird flew up, and *her* kill'd 'n."—He killed it.

"Let'n bide."—Let it remain.

"Let um goo."—Let them go.

"He din't git up tull laüt."—He did not rise till it was late.

"Caünt her see?"—Cannot she see?

In both divisions of the county the inhabitants pronounce *ow* final, as *er*: thus bellow is called *beller*; fallow, *voller*; tallow, *toller*, &c. In the German language, in adjectives ending in *en* an *r* is often inserted between the noun and the affix *en*. This peculiarity is preserved by the Sussex men; thus earthen is called *earthern*, and many other words are similarly pronounced. They also not unfrequently introduce an *r* before the letters *b*, *d*, *l*, and *t*: thus

they call evidence, *evirdence*; devilish, *devirlish*; piety, *pierty*, &c. As in Lancashire and Somersetshire, the termination *ous*, in adjectives, is changed into *some*; thus, instead of *clamorous*, *dubious*, *timorous*, &c., the words *clamorsome*, *dubersome*, and *timorsome*, are used. An *s* final is frequently added to the compounds of where, which are thus made *anywheres*, *no-wheres*, and *some-wheres*. In words ending in *en* the last syllable is frequently dropped; as “*sharp* my knife,” for “sharpen my knife.” *O* is frequently changed into *a*, and *a* as frequently pronounced *e*. In compound words the accent is laid on the first syllable; but in the names of places, and in words ending in *ly*, the emphasis is always on the last syllable, as *sure-lie*, *certain-lie*, *Helling-lie*, *East Hoath-lie*, &c. Throughout the county the word *be* is substituted for *am* and *are*.

It is claimed for Richmondshire, and especially those parts which are strictly in Teesdale, that there, “if anywhere, lingers the genuine old language of the time of Wycliffe.” And an anecdote is told of a gentleman who “once read aloud to an old woman in the parish of Wycliffe, utterly uneducated, a chapter from John Wycliffe’s translation of the New Testament; and, perhaps, because entirely uninformed, she understood without question every word as he proceeded, and expressed her delight at hearing the tongue in which she was nurtured, read from a printed book;” saying, “it was universal in her younger days,

‘before folks became so fine!’ ”¹ A similar familiarity with the words used by Wycliffe would be found in the cottages of the Sussex weald.

Although the majority of the words in this collection are evidently of Saxon origin, yet there are Teutonic, British, Latin, French, German, and other words, occasionally to be met with, as—

STEALE (the handle of an agricultural instrument)

—*Teut.*, STIEL.

BOSKY (elated with liquor)—*Copt.*, BOUZA.

COOMBE—*C. Brit.*, COMP—also *Sax.*, COMB.

FITTEN (proper)—*Flemish*, VITTEN.

FLOUSH-HOLE (a hole to receive water)—*Latin*,

FLEURE (to flow).

FLIT (to skim milk)—*Danish*, FLYTTER (to remove).

CANT (a portion of a field)—*Dutch*, KANT.

TRAVIS (a place for shoeing horses)—*Spanish*,

TRAVAS.

BRUSS (proud)—*French*, BRUSQUE.

STRAND (a withered stalk of grass)—*German*,

STRANG.

Several words, marked with an asterisk, are to be found in Todd’s ‘Johnson;’ but they have different meanings in Sussex, or are of such unfrequent use elsewhere, that they may still be included among the provincialisms of Sussex.

¹ Longstaffe’s ‘Richmondshire,’ p. 143, quoting the Durham Advertiser’s review of Dinsdale’s ‘Glossary of Teesdale Words.’

NAMES OF PARISHES IN SUSSEX DERIVED
FROM THE SAXON.

PATRONYMIC NAMES DERIVED FROM MARKS.

From original authorities.

Bédingas, *Beeding* (2).

Billingas, *Billingham*.

Beorganstedingas.

Beorhtingas.

Dicelingas, *Ditcheling*.

Hwæssingas.

Pæccingas, *Perching*.

Palingas, *Peeling*.

Puningas.

Stæningas, *Steyning*.

Terringas, *Terring* (2).

Tudingas.

Witringas, *Wittering* (2).

Marks inferred by MR. KEMBLE from Local Names.

Aldingas, *Aldingbourne*.

Aldringas, *Aldrington*.

Ælmodingas, *Almodington*.

Angmeringas, *Angmering*.

Ardingas, *Ardingly*.

Arlingas, *Arlington*.

Artingas.

Æsclingas, *Ashling*.

Beorlingas, *Birling*.

Beadingas, *Beddingham*.

Blæcingas, *Blatchington*.

Brihtlingas, *Brightling*.

Bylangas, *Buttinghill*.

Cealfingas, *Chalvington*.

Cidingas, *Chiddingly*.

Ciltiligas, *Chiltington*.

Climpingas, *Climping*.

Cocingas, *Cocking*.

Dællingas, *Dallington*.

Didlingas, *Didling*.

Doningas, *Donnington*.

Dyringas, *Durrington*.

Ecgingas, *Etchingham*.

Ferringas, *Ferring*.

Fleccingas, *Fletching*.

Folangas, *Folkinton*.

Funtingas, *Funtingdon*.

Gystlingas, *Guestling*.

Heortingas, *Harting*.

Hæstingas, *Hastings*.

Hellingas, *Hellingly*.

Holingas, *Hollington*.

Ipingas, *Iping*.

Ifingas, *Jevington*.

Lytlingas, *Littlington*.

Mallingas, *Malling*.

Mægdingas, *Maudling*, now *Marden* (?)

Mécingas, *Meeching*, now *Newhaven*.

Ofingas, *Oving*.

——— *Ovingdean*.

Pæccingas, *Patching*.

Pælingas, *Pallingham*.

Pidingas, *Piddinghoe*.

Polingas, *Poling*.

Púningas, *Poynings*.

Rotingas, *Rottingdean*.

Rustingas, *Rustington*.

Sealfigas, *Salvington*.

Seringas, *Sherrington*.

Somtingas, *Sompting*.

Storringas, *Storrington*.

Sulingas, *Sullington*.

Tilingas, *Tillingham*.

Tortingas, *Tortington*.

Twiningas, *Twineham*.

Wearlingas, *Warlingham* (?)

Wearmingas, *Warningcamp*.

Wearmingas, } *Warminghurst*.

Wyrmingas, }

Weartingas, *Wartling*.

Wæsingas, *Washington*.
 Weðeringas, *Wittering* (2).
 Wætlingas, *Whatlington*.
 Willingas, *Willington*.
 Wylmingas, *Wilmington*.
 Weorðingas, *Worthing*.

In the 'Codex Diplomaticus' the following places, &c., in Sussex, are mentioned during the Saxon period:—

Ælrið, *Eelrithe, a stream*.
 Aldyngborne, } *Aldingbourn*.
 Ealdingburne, }
 Amberle, *Amberley*.
 Andredes-ceaster, *Pevensey* (?)
 Angemæringtún, *Angmering*.
 Ashbornham, *Ashburnham*.

 Baberhám, *Babraham* (?)
 Beadingahám, *Beddingham*.
 Beádingtun, *Beeding*.
 Bebbeshám, *Bebsham*.
 Beccanleá, *Beckley*.
 Beorganstedinga mearc, } *Bersted*.
 Berkámystede, }
 Bikenmuð, *Bitchmouth*.
 Billingabýrig, *Billingbury*.
 Bláckmuoer, *Blackmore*.
 Bodeshám, *Bosham*.

- Brakeleshám, *Bracklesham*.
 Brádanwæta, *Broadwater* (?)
 Brimfaston, *Brimfast*.
 Bróchyrst, *Breckhurst* (?)
 Bridham, *Bridham*.
 Brynes-fleot, *Brinsfleet*.
 Bucganora, }
 Bocganora, } *Bognor*.
 Burnhan, *Barnham*.
 Byrhtlingas, *Brightling*.
- Cealcmére, *Chalk-mere*, now *Cuckmere*.
 Ceórlatún, *Charlton*.
 Cynges wíc, *The King's Wick*.
 Cissan-ceaster, }
 Cicestria, Cycester, } *Chichester*.
 Coleworð, *Coleworth*.
 Crymésam, *Crimsham*.
 Cumenesora, *Cymenshore*.
 Cumtún, *Compton*.
- Dene, *Dean*.
 Denton, Deainton, }
 Deanton, } *Denton*.
 Diccelingas, *Ditchelling*.
- Earneleáh, Earnelé, }
 Earnaleá weg, } *Earnley*.
 Egesawydu, *Exwood*.
 Erundele, *Arundel*.

Fealebeag, *Felby*.

Felhhám, }
 Felhhamme, } *Felpham*.

Ferring, *Ferring*.

Fiscmére, *Fishmere*.

Freccehlinc, *Frecklinch*, now *Frenchlinch*.

Gárstún, *Garston*.

Genistedesgat, }
 Genistedegat, } *Westergate* (?)

Geócburne, *Ickbourn*.

Hæslwic, }
 Heáseluic, } *Hazelwick*.

Ham, *Ham*.

Heánersh, *Hanersh*.

Héregráf, *Hargrave*.

Hídhurst, *Hidehurst*.

Hleapmére, *Lepmere*.

Hoghtún, *Houghton*.

Horningaden, *Horningden*.

Horshám, *Horsham*.

Hremnesdún, *Ramsdon*.

Hrýðeránfeld, *Rotherfield*.

Hugabeorgas, *Howborough*, now *Crowborough*.

Hwessingatún, }
 Wassingatún, } *Washington*.

Læwes, Læwe, *Lewes* (?)

Langanersc, *Longersh*.

Langport, *Langport*.

Laningtún, *Barlavington*.

Loxanleáh, *Loxley*.

Lullingmynster, } *Leominster*, or
Lullyngminstre, } *Lullington* (?)

Lýdesige, Ludesey, *Lidsey*.

Médemenynga.

Meósdún, *Meesdon*.

Mondehám, *Mundham*.

Mundanhám, *South Mundham*.

Norðbeorganstede, *North Berstead*.

Pæcingas, Peaccingas, } *Patching*.
Peccinges, }

Palinga Schittas, *Pallingham* (?)

Peartingawyrð, *Partingworth*.

Pecchám, *Peckham*.

Pecanhám, *Pagham*.

Piperingas, *Pippering*.

Pytanwyrðe, *Petworth* (?)

Puningas, *Poynings*.

Remnesdún, *Ramsdon*.

Riscmére, *Rushmere*.

Riðeranfeld, *Rotherfield*.

Scrippaneg, *Shripney*.

Sealgeat, *Sealgate*.

Sealtród, *Saltrade*.

Seolesige, Selesegh, }
 Seleseey, } *Selsey.*

Sideleshám, *Sidlesham.*

Stæningas, *Steyning.*

Stánford, *Stanford.*

Steddanhám, *Stedham.*

Stræt, *Street.*

Súðtún, *Sutton.*

Tángmére, *Tangmere.*

Ðælbricg, *Thelbridge.*

Tilbirhesford, *Tilbersford.*

Tilmundes hó, *Tilmundshoo.*

Titleshám, *Tittlesham.*

Tullingtún, *Tillington.*

Ufesford, *Avisford.*

Unningland, *Unningland.*

Upmérdún, *Upmarden.*

Use, *Ouse*, river.

Uuádan hlæu, *Wadlow.*

Wealingawyrð, *Wallingworth.*

Walthám, *Upwaltham.*

Uuærmundeshám, *Warmundsham.*

Uerdringmuð, }
 Wyderyng, } *Wittering.*
 Wihttringes, }
 Wystrynges, }

NAMES DERIVED WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM A
DEFINITION OF THE LOCALITY, AND NOT FROM
PATRONYMICS.

B.

- Beck* Bexhill.
Beck-leag . Beckley.
Brede . . . Brede.
Bur Bramber, Newtimber.
Bur-leag . . Amberley.
Bur-tun . . Burton, Edburton, Walberton.
Bur-wic . . Berwick.
Burg Bury, Pulborough, Shermanbury, Wis-
 borough Green.
Burg-hurst . Burwash, or Burghersh.
Burn Albourne, Easebourne, Eastbourne, New-
 fishbourne, Westbourne.

C.

- Comb* Balcombe, Barcombe, Coomb, Piecombe,
 Seddlescombe, Telscombe.
Comb-tun . Compton.

D.

- Den* Eastdean (2), Egdean, Iden, Playden,
 Marden (3), Westdean (2).
Den-tun . . Denton.
Dun Findon, Slindon.

E.

- Ea* Bolney.

F.

*Feld*¹ . . . Catsfield, Cowfold, Cuckfield, Framfield, Hartfield, Heathfield, Henfield, Ifield, Isfield, Lindfield, Maresfield, Mayfield, Mountfield, Ninfield, Rotherfield, Slinfold, Uckfield, Westfield, Wivelsfield.

H.

Ham Ambersham, Ashburnham, Barnham, Birdham, Bodiam, Bosham, Burpham, Chidham, Clapham, Cold Walt- ham, Eartham, Felpham, Graffham, Greatham, Hailsham, Hardham, Horsham, Icklesham, North-mund- ham, North-Higham *now* Northiam, Pagham, Parham, Patcham, Selham, Shoreham (New and Old), Slaugham, Stedham, Stopham, Thakeham, Up- waltham, Warnham, Withyham.

¹ Mr. Elliot, in a Letter to Sir William Burrell (*Burr. MSS., Brit. Mus.*) says, "I am inclined to think that most of the places and parishes now beginning or ending in *field* were anciently written and pronounced *wold*, *weald*, *wald*, *weld*; and the oldest map of Sussex we have, by Speed, writes Cowfold, *Covewald*. There are several places in the weald ending in *fold*, but more in *field*; and all had their origin, as I conceive, in *weald*, being the old Saxon name of the great woody track extending through the whole county, the change of the *w* into *f* being very common and natural." This ingenious theory does not militate against our present position,—the retention of the Saxon, but we have adhered to the more generally received opinion.

- Ham-ea* . . . Hamsey.
Holt Wiggonholt.
Hof Hove, Hooe.
Hofa Piddinghoe.
Hurst Ashurst, Chithurst, Crowhurst, Ewhurst,
 Farnhurst, Hurst-monceaux, Hurst-
 perpoint, Lamberhurst, Madehurst,
 Midhurst, Nuthurst, Penhurst, Sale-
 hurst, Ticehurst, Wadhurst.

I.

- Ig* Pevensey,¹ West Thorney.
Ing Fulking, Goring, Lancing, Poling, Wool-
 beeding.
Ing-feld . . . Itchingfield.
Ing-tun . . . Ashington, Barlavington, Lullington,
 Tillington, Woolavington.

L.

- Leag* Ardingly, Chailey, Crawley, Earnley,
 East-hoathly, Hellingly, Shipley,
 West-hoathly.

¹ In the district immediately around Pevensey, the ancient islands which existed in the midst of the estuary have the same termination as *Bawley*, *Bowley*, *Chilley*, *Dowley*, *Glynley*, *Horseley*, *Manxey*, *Whelpley*, which give their names to the respective levels within what has the general name of Pevensey Level; whilst in the East Level there are the subdivisions of *East Langney*, *West Langney*, and *Mountney Levels*; and in these levels there are also *Hidney*, *Mountney*, *Northey*, and *Rickney*,—all of which appear at this day as ground slightly raised above the general level.

- Leag-fold* . Diddlesfold.
Leag-ham . Sidlesham.
Leag-tun . . Middleton, Singleton, Warbleton.
Linch-mere . Linchmere.
Ling Didling.

M.

- Mere* Falmer, Keymer, Ringmer, Stanmer,
 Tangmere.
Mæstene . . Selmeston, Westmeston.

P.

- Plumbe-tun* . Plumpton.

R.

- Rade* Rodmill.

S.

- Sæ* Selsey, Winchelsea.
Stade Elsted, Southbersted.
Sted Binsted, Buxted, Grinsted (East and
 West), Horsted Parva and Horsted
 Keynes.
Stoc North-stoke, West-stoke.
Stræt Street.

T.

Tun Alciston, Ælfred's-tun *now* Alfriston,
 Bepton, Binderton, Bishopstone,
 Brijthelmstone *now* Brighton,
 Clayton, Duncton, Friston, Hangle-
 ton, Heighton, Houghton, Hunston,
 Kingston (2), Laughton, Littlehamp-
 ton, Merston, Middleton, Preston (2),
 Racton, Stoughton, Sutton, Trotton,
 Wiston, Yapton.

W.

Weorth . . . Fittleworth, Lodsworth, Petworth,
 Worth.
Wic Newick, Rudgwick, Rumboldswyke,
 Southwick, Terwick.

GLOSSARY.

NOTE.—At the end of the definitions, E. denotes that the word is peculiar to Eastern, and W. that it is chiefly used in Western Sussex—S., words common to the whole county—R., words in Ray's Collection. At the end of the derivations, Sax. shows that the word is Anglo-Saxon—T., Teutonic—F., French or Norman—L., Latin—C. B., Cambro-British—Du., Dutch—G., German—Dis., disused since the time of Ray—* that the same words, with the same meanings, are in Todd's 'Johnson.'

A.

ABOUTEN, prep. [*Abutan.* Sax.] About, near to. E.
Also used in Norfolk and Suffolk.

“And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sonday to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the town alight.”

Chaucer's Knight's Tale, v. 2189.

ADIN, pr. [Corruption of *within.*] S.

ADLE, v. [Corruption of *addle*, and from *Eadlian*, Sax., to earn.] Thus when a horse “*adles* his shoon,” that is, when he falls on his back, and rolls from one side to the other, he is, in Sussex and Hampshire, said to earn a gallon of oats: *Holloway*. Also used in Herefordshire, see *Lewis*; and in Cumberland.

¹ The late Mr. Clio Rickman contributed a list of many Sussex provincialisms to the Brighton Herald, in his usual weekly article, headed 'The Reflector;' his collection related, however, more to mispronunciations, or corruptions of words in general use, than to words peculiar to the county.

AFEARDT, adj. [*Afyrht*, Sax.] Afraid, E. Affected by fear, or in a fright. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*; in Somersetshire, see *Jenning*; in Craven, see *Glossary*; in Herefordshire, see *Lewis*; Devonshire, see *Palmer*; Suffolk, see *Moor*; and in Kent.

“Wert thou *afered* of her eie?
For of her honde there is no dred.”

Gower's Con. Am.

“With scalled brows, blake and pilled berd,
Of his visage children were sore *afered*.”

Chaucer's Pro. to Sompnour's Tale.

“This wif was not *aferde* ne *affraide*.”

Chaucer's Cant. Tales.

“Each trembling leafe and whistling wynd they heare,
As ghastly bug, does greatly them *affeaed*.”

Spenser's Fairy Queen, II, iii, 20.

“Hal, art thou not horribly *affeaed*?”—1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

“Be not *affear'd*, the isle is full of noises.”

Tempest, III, 2.

It is used more than thirty times by Shakespeare. Forby says, that “in Chaucer's time there was certainly some difference between the two words, though with us they are perfectly synonymous,” and he quotes the verse from the ‘*Canterbury Tales*,’ where they are used together. The difference, says he, “seems to result naturally enough from their different derivations. *Afeard* is clearly of Saxon origin (A. S. *ferght*, timor.) *Afraid* is French, from *effrayer*, to startle or scare, and therefore means being put into a fright from

some recent cause." Afeard is used by Shakespeare almost as often as afraid.

AGIN, pr. [Corruption of *against*.] S. Very commonly used, as in Suffolk, see *Moor*; Herefordshire, see *Lewis*; Somersetshire, see *Jenning*; see also *Forby's East Anglia*.

"Provydent, discrete, circumspect, and wyse,
"Till the chaunce ran *agynne* him of fortune's duple dyse."
Skelton's Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland
Percy, vol. i.

AGREEABLE, adj. Acquiescent, consenting. S. Used in the same sense in Devonshire, see *Palmer*.

AITCH-BONE, s. [Corruption of *edge-bone*.] Part of a rump of beef. E. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

AMPER,* s. [*Ampre*. Sax.] A tumour or swelling; a flaw in a woollen cloth. S. R. Used in Kent, see *Grose*; for a small red pimple, in Somersetshire, see *Jenning*; and for a sort of inflamed swelling, in East Anglia, see *Forby*.

AMPERY, adj. [*Empiré*, F., spoilt, or *pourri*, rotten.] Beginning to decay, especially applied to cheese; weak, unhealthy. E.

AMPRE-ANG. [Sax.] A decayed tooth. S. Used in Kent.

ANEWST,* adv. [*On-neaweste*, Sax.; *Nächst*, G., next.] Nigh, almost, near at hand. W. R. Used also in Berks, see *Grose*; in Gloucestershire, see *Lewis*; in Somersetshire, see *Jenning*; and, as *anenst*, in the North Country, see *Brockett*.

APPLETERRE, s. [Apple and *terre*, F., land.] An orchard. E.

APSE, s. [*Espe*, Du. ; *Æspe*, Sax. ; *Espe*, G.] Aspen-tree. S.

ARGUIFY, v. and adj. Signify, argue. To import, have weight as an argument. E. Used also in Craven, see *Glossary* ; in Somersetshire, see *Jenning* ; in East Anglia, see *Forby* ; in Hants, see *Holloway* ; in Herefordshire, see *Lewis* ; in Devonshire, see *Palmer* ; and in Kent.

ARTER, pr. [Corruption of *after*.] S. Also used in Somersetshire, see *Jenning* ; in Norfolk, see *Boucher* ; in Herefordshire, see *Lewis* ; in Devonshire, see *Palmer* ; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

ASLEW, adv. Aslant. S.

AUGHTS, s. [Corruption of *orts*.] Fragments of or broken victuals. S. Also in use in Herefordshire.

AX, v. [*Acsian*, Sax.] To ask. S. Used in Yorkshire, see *Hunter's* Hallamshire ; in Craven, see *Glossary* ; in Somersetshire, see *Jenning* ; in East Anglia, see *Forby* ; in Suffolk, see *Moor* ; in Devonshire, see *Palmer* ; and in Herefordshire, see *Lewis*. Nothing can be more capricious, says Mr. Hunter, "than custom has shown herself in the union of the *s* and *e*—*ax* must become ask, and *dex*, which occurs in Chaucer, desk. But lask is become *lax* ; and both forms, *task* and *tax*, are, in another instance, admitted to be in good usage, though their senses have divaricated."

"Jhesus *axide* hem."—*Wycliffe*.

"Our host him *axed*, what man art thou ?"

Chaucer's Ploughman's Tale.

“*Axe* not why: for tho’ thou *axe* me
I wol not tellen goddes privetee.”

Chaucer’s Miller’s Tale, v, 3557.

“But what thow wert gone, I fell to synne by and bye,
And tho displeasyd, good lord! I *axe* the mercye.”

God’s Promises, by *Johan Bale*.

“A poor lazar, upon a tide,
Came to the gate, and *axed* meate.”

Gower’s Con. Am.

B.

BACKSTERS, s. Wide, flat pieces of wood, shaped to the feet, to walk over loose beach. E. and Kent.

BAIT,* s. [*Bagan*. Sax.] Luncheon. E. and Kent.

BALDERDASH,* s. [*Bald*. Sax., bold and dash.] Filthy and obscene talk (not “frothy and confused”). S. Used in the same sense in East Anglia, see *Forby*.

BANISH, v. [Corruption of *burnish*.] To look smooth and bright. E.

BANNICK, v. To beat or thrash. S. Used twice in the ‘Sussex Farmer.’

BARK, v. To cough. S. So used in the North, see *Brockett*.

BARNACLES, s. Spectacles. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

BARTON,* s. [*Beorgan*. Sax.] A yard or inclosure near a house. R. and *Grose*. Used constantly in Devonshire, where the farm-house, &c., is called the “Barton;” and as *Barkin*, in Wilts and Somerset.

- BATTER**, s. [*Abattre*. F.] An abatement; a wall which diminishes upwards is said to batter. S.
- BECK**,* s. [T.; *Bece*, Sax.; *Bach*, G.] A small brook. E. R. Also used in the North, see *Grose* and *Brockett*; and in East Anglia, see *Forby*.
- BEHITHER**, adv. On this side. S. R. See also *Grose*.
 "The fifty-first milestone stands *behither* the village, and the fifty-second beyond."
- BEING**, s. [*Byan*. Sax.] An abode, particularly a lodging. E. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- BETTERMOST**, adj. Superior, eminent. E. Used in the same sense as *betterness* in the North, see *Brockett*.
- BIBLER-CATCH**, s. The game of cup and ball. E.
- BINE**,* s. *Bind*; the hop-stalk, so called because it binds round the pole. Also used in Kent.
- BISCUIT**, s. Plain cake is called biscuit in Sussex; if with plums or seeds, it is plum-biscuit or seed-biscuit. S.
- BISHOP**, s. [Probably from its similarity to the red robes formerly worn by bishops.] A lady-bird. E. It is called Bishop Barnabee in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and also in Suffolk, see *Moor*; see also *Notes and Queries*, vol. i, p. 131.
- BLIGHTED**,* v. [*Bleych*. T.] Blasted. S. R. Also used in Kent.
- BLUV** or **BLIV**, v. [Corruption of *believe*.] "I *bluv* not." S. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

BLY, s. [*Blee*. Sax.] Likeness, similarity (not "colour and complexion"). S.

"This man has the *bly* of his brother;" *i. e.*, is much like him."

BOBBERY, s. A quarrel, noise, disturbance. S. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

BOND-LAND, s. Used in Framfield and Mayfield for old cultivated or yard lands, as distinguished from assart land. The widow held Bond-land only during widowhood, but assart during life.

BONKER OR BUNKER, v. [*Bon cœur*. F. Good heart.] To outdo another in feats of agility, such as to jump better over a gate, ditch, wall, or hedge, a good heart or courage being necessary. E.

BOSKY, adj. [*Bouza*. Copt, an intoxicating drink.] Elated with liquor, tipsy. E. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

BOSTAL OR BORSTAL, s. [Bishop Green says from *Bous* and *stello*, *i. e.* a way in which oxen are driven in or out of wain. Mr. Kemble (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 292,) takes "the first word of the compound to be the Saxon word *Biorh*, a hill or mountain, the passing of which into Bor, is neither unusual nor surprising. The second word is not so easily determined. Were the word ever written Borstill, Mr. K. should suggest the Saxon *Stigele*, a stile or rising path; and *Biorh-stigele* would be the hill-path or mountain-path.

He does not know whether, in that branch of the West Saxon which prevailed in Sussex, 'steal' did signify a road or way; but it is not without probability that some of the Anglo-Saxon dialects might have justified that use of the term; for 'stealian' or 'stellan' does sometimes seem to be applied in the sense of 'going or leaping.'" Mr. W. S. Walford gives the same derivation, and mentions the manor and hamlet of Borstall, near Rochester; the manor of Borstal, in the Isle of Sheppey; and the parish of Borstal, on the west border of Bucks: all probably deriving their names from their situation. But may it not be derived from *Borste*, G., a cleft or crack, and *hyl*, Sax., a hill.] A winding-way up a hill, generally a very steep one, and on the northern escarpment of the Downs, as White Bostal near Alciston, Ditchelling Bostal, Ings Bostal near Kingston, &c., *Southdowns*. S. R.

BOTHER,* v. [May not this word be corrupted from *botha*, the old Latin term for Booths or Stalls, such as are set up in common fairs, and from which dealers in various wares solicit custom in a loud and impertinent manner, and almost lead us to exclaim, "*Do not bother (botha) us so?*"] To talk impertinently or incessantly, to ask foolish questions. S. Also used in Kent, Wilts, &c., in this sense; and in Hallamshire in the sense of "wearying with long details, confusedly given."

BOUGE, s. The round swelling part of a cask. E.
BOULDER-HEAD, s. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. E.

BOULDER OR BOWLDER,* s. A stone worn round by the sea, probably from the similarity to Bowls, or perhaps from the sea's rolling or bowling them round. S. Used also in Craven, see *Glossary*; as *boother* in the North, see *Brockett*; also used in Cumberland; and Westmoreland; and in Hallamshire, see *Hunter*; who says, that it was considered a technical term in the fourteenth century, as appears in the following passage, in a warrant of John of Gaunt, for the repair of Pontefract Castle:—"De peres, appelés *Buldres*, a n're dit Chastel come nous semblerez resonables pur la defense de meisme, n're Chastel."

BRAKES, s. [*Brachan*. Sax., pl. of Brake.] Common fern. S. R. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*; in Suffolk, see *Moor*. Used as *Bracken*, in Craven, see *Glossary*; and Hallamshire, see *Hunter*; and as *Brakes*, in East Anglia, see *Forby*.

"A meate for the pease and to swinge up the *brake*."

Tusser.

BREACHY, adj. [*Brèche*, F., a Breach, because the sea has broken in; or, *Brack*, Belg.; and Dutch.] Brackish, applied to water. E. Called *Bleachey*, in Somersetshire, see *Jenning*.

- BREAD AND BUTTERS**, s. [*Butter-brod*, G.] Slices of bread buttered. S. Also used in Kent. It is called *Butter-shag* in Cumberland.
- BREN**, s. A contraction of *Bread and*, as "Bren cheese," "Bren butter," &c. S.
- BRITT**, v. To shatter like hops from being over ripe. E. and Kent.
- BRUSS**, adj. [*Brusque*, F.] Proud, puffed up, upstart. E.
- BRUTTE**,* v. [*Brouter*, F., to brouse.] To brouse or feed upon. S. R.
- BRUTTLE**, adj. Applied to a cow that breaks through a fence, to brutte or brouse. E.
- BUCK**, s. [*Buce*. Sax., the belly.] The breast or belly. Dis. R. Used in Suffolk, see *Moor*; and in East Anglia, see *Forby*, as that of part of a cart which may be called its belly.
- BUD**, s. [*Bouton*, F., *Bette*, Du.] A calf of the first year, so called because the horns then begin to appear or bud. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*; in Suffolk, see *Moor*; and in Kent.
- BUDGE**, s. [*Bouge*, F.] A water-cask on wheels. E. A water-bucket is called, in Heraldry, a water-bouget or budget.
- BUFFER**, s. [*Bouffard*, F.] A fool, a buffoon. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*.
- BUMPTIOUS**, adj. Refractory, insolent; apt to take unintended affronts, and to resent them petulantly and arrogantly. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

- BUNDLE**, v. Used with off, to set off in a hurry. E.
- BUNGER** or **BUNJER**, v. [*Bourgonner*, F.] To do anything awkwardly. E. Also used in Somersetshire.
- BURGH**, s. [Probably from *Burg*, Sax.; but Wachter derives the German *Bourg* from *Bergen*, to cover, &c.] A rising ground, a hillock. The term is frequently applied to the barrows or tumuli on the Downs. S.

C.

- CALLOW**, adj. Smooth, applied to an even wood. E.
- CANT**, v. [*Kanten*, G., to set a thing on end.] To jerk; to let an object slip or fall, used with off. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*.
- CANT**,* s. [*Kant*, Du.; *Kante*, Teut., a corner.] A portion or corner of a field. A wheat field divided into slips for reaping is said to be divided into Cants. E. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*; and in Kent.
- CARP-PIE**, s. To eat Carp-pie, is to submit to another person's carping at your acts, &c. E.
- CATERING**, adv. Slanting, oblique. S. Also used in Kent.
- CHAMP**, adj. Hard, firm. E.

"The river has a *champ* bottom."

- CHAVISH,** s. A chattering of many birds or noisy persons. Here the word has its origin in the sound; the notes of several kinds of birds being very similar to this word. S.
- CHEE,** s. [Possibly a corruption of *Coucher*, F.] A hen-roost. E. Also used in Kent.
- CHEQUER-TREE,** s. A Service-tree. E.
- CHILL,** v. To take off the extreme coldness from any sort of beverage, by placing it near the fire. S. It is used in the same sense in East Anglia, see *Forby*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*. It is probably a short way of saying, "to take off the chill," or cold.
- CHIVY,** v. To chase or pursue. E. It is used also in East Anglia, see *Forby*; who says, that it is an obvious allusion to the old ballad. Used also in Sussex as a substantive.
- "Our dog gave that rabbit a good *chivy*."
- CHIZZEL,** s. [*Kiesall*, T.] Bran. W. R. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*.
- CHOGS,** s. The refuse trimmings of the hop-roots, when they are dressed in the spring, previously to polling. E. and Kent.
- CHRISTMAS,** s. Holly with berries, so called because houses are bedecked with it at Christmas. S. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- CHUCK,*** v. [*Choc*. F.] To toss or throw. S. Also used in Kent.

"Chuck it away."

- CHUCKS**, s. Large chips of wood. S. R. Also used in Kent; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- CHUCKLE-HEADED**. W. **GROUT-HEADED**. Adv. Stupidly noisy. E.
- CHURCH-LITTEN**, s. [Church and *Lictun*, Sax., a burying-place.] A church-yard or burying-ground. W.
- CIST-POOL**, s. [*Ciste*, Sax., a receptacle, and *Pul*. Sax., a pool.] A receptacle for dirty water. S.
- CLAMS**, s. [*Klemmen*, Belg. and G., to pinch.] A rat-trap, made like a man-trap. S. The word is used in Hallamshire, for a wooden vice, see *Hunter*; it is also known in Scotland.
- CLAP**, v. To clap down is to sit down. S. It is so used also in Hallamshire, see *Hunter*.
- CLAPPER**, s. The tongue. S. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*.
- CLAPPER**, s. A plank raised on piles, and laid across a running stream, as a foot-bridge. S. At Robertsbridge there is a length of these planks across the marsh, terminating with the *Clapper's Gate*. Also used in Devon.
- CLETE**, s. A piece of wood placed to prevent a door or gate from swinging backwards or forwards. E. Used elsewhere as a stay or support.
- CLINKERS**, s. pl. Bricks of a smaller size than usual, burnt very hard, and used for paving; when thrown together they make a *clinking*, like the collision of metallic substances. Hence their

- name. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby* ; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- CLODHOPPER,* s. A ploughman, or clownish fellow. S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby*.
- CLOSH, s. [*Claus*, Du., abbreviation of Nicholas, a common name in Holland.] A nickname for a Dutchman, as "Mynheer Closh." E.
- CLOUT,* s. [*Klouw*, Du., a blow ; *Klotzen*, Teut., to beat.] A blow ; as "I gave him a *clout* on the head." S. Also used in East Anglia, see *Forby* ; and as *cluff* in the North, see *Brockett* ; also used in Suffolk, see *Moor* ; and in Hallamshire, see *Hunter*.
- CLUCK, adj. Ailing ; slightly ill ; out of spirits. S.
- CLUTCH, adj. Close. "He holds it quite *clutch*." S.
- COAGER, s. [Corruption of *Cold Cheer* ?] A meal of cold victuals, taken by agricultural labourers at noon. E.
- COAST, s. [*Costa*, Lat., a rib.] The ribs of cooked meat, particularly lamb. S. So used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- COCKER, v. To alter fraudulently, and gloss over with an air of truth. S.
- CODGER,* s. [*Ecorcheur*, F., an extortioner.] A miser ; a stingy old fellow. S. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- COLE, s. [*Kohl*., G., colewort.] Seakale, a herb, in its wild state, peculiar to the sea-coast. S. R.
- COOMB OR COMBE, s. [*Comb*, Sax. ; *Comp*. C. B. ;

- Cromm*, Gaelic; *Cwm*, British.] A valley. S. R. This word is also used in the same sense in Devonshire; Cumberland; and in the North, see *Brockett*; the high-ridges on ill-kept roads are so called in East Anglia, see *Forby*.
- COPE, v. [*Cop*, Sax.; *Copa*, A.S., a top.] To put a finish to the top of a wall, for which purpose half-circular bricks are used. S.
- “The blind moles
Copp'd hills towards heaven.”—*Pericles*.
- COSEY, adj. [*Cozzi*, Fr.; v. *Le Roux*.] Snug, warm, sheltered, comfortable. S. Also used in the North, see *Brockett*; in Suffolk, see *Moor*; and so in Scotland.
- COTTERIL, s. A hook to hang spits, &c. on. W. Also Hants.
- COURT, s. [Corruption of *Cart*.] A manure cart. E.
- “Every tenant, &c., must finde one ordinary court, with cattell, to carry out dounge.”—*Customs of Southese with Heighton, Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 250.
- CRACKLIN, s. The hard skin of roast pork. S. So used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.
- CRANK,* CRANKY, adj. [*Krange*, W. Goth., bold, daring.] Brisk, merry, jocund. A frolicsome horse is said to be cranky. S. Also used in this sense in the North, see *Brockett*.

“A shepherd sitting on a bancke,
Like chanticleere, he crowed *crancke*.”

Dowsabell.

CRAP, s. Darnel, buckwheat. S. R.

CROCK,* s. [*Croca*, Sax.; *Krug*, T.; *Krogh*, Belg.; *Crochan*, C. B.; *Kruck*, Danish; *Cruche*, F.]
An earthen vessel. S. Also used in Surrey, Kent, and Suffolk.

“Go to the end of the rainbow, and you’ll find a *crock* of money.”—*Proverb of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey.*

CROFT,* s. [*Croft*, Sax.] A little meadow near a house. S.

————— “This have I learned
Tending my flocks hard by the hilly *crofts*.”

Milton’s Comus.

CROSS-PATCH, s. An ill-tempered, ill-conditioned person. S. So used also in East Anglia, see *Forby*.

CROWS-FOOT, s. The common ranunculus. S.

CRUMMY, adj. [From *Crumb*.] Fat, fleshy, corpulent. E. Also used in Kent.

“A fine *crummy* ol’ feller.”

CRUSTY, adj. [From *Crust*, or from *Crouchy*, cross.] Ill-tempered. S.

“The old man was very *crusty*.”

CULLS, s. [From *Cull*, to choose.] Inferior sheep separated from the rest of the flock. W. and Southdowns.

CUTE,* adj. [*Cuð*, Sax.] Sharp, clever. S. Also used in Cheshire, Kent, in East Anglia, see *Forby*; in the North, see *Brockett*; in Hallamshire, see *Hunter*; and in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

D.

DAB, s. The sea flounder, which is at Hastings Rye, &c. dried in the sun. E.

DALLOP, s. A packet or lump of tea, weighing from six to sixteen pounds, so packed for the convenience of smuggling. S. Also used in other counties on the South and Eastern coasts, where facilities for smuggling exist.

DALLOP, s. A clumsy lump. S. Also used in East Anglia.

DANG, v. Corruption of damn. S.

DARKS, s. Nights on which the moon does not shine. S. Used by sailors and smugglers.

DEAD-HORSE, s. To work out a dead-horse is to work out an old debt. S. Also used in Craven and Hants.

DEE, s. and to-Dee. [*Dies*, L.; *Di*, F.] Day and to-day. S.

DELL, s. [*Thal.*, G.; *Dal.*, Du.] A small dale. E. Also used in the North.

DEESE, s. A place where herrings are dried. E.

DEZICK, DES'ORK, s. Day's work. S.

DIBS, s. The small bones in the knees of a sheep or lamb, uniting the upper and lower bones of the leg: a game is played with five of these bones. S.

DIC, s. [*Dic.* Sax.; *Deiche*, G.] A dike. E.

DIGHT,* or TIGHT, v. [*Dihtan.* Sax.] To dress, to prepare to deck. S.

“She is gone up stairs to *dight*.”

- DIMSEL**, s. A piece of stagnant water, larger than a pond and less than a lake. E.
- DOBBIN**, s. Sea-gravel mixed with sand. E.
- DOLING**, s. A fishing-boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. E. and Kent.
- DOLLING**, s. [*Darling*.] The smallest or youngest of a litter or farrow, the youngest pig, &c.; also an unhealthy child, &c. E. In the North it is called "*Recklin*;" in Herefordshire it is called "*Niscal*;" and in Devonshire, &c. "*Nestledraft*."
- DOOLE**, s. [*Dælan*, Sax., to divide, to mark out.] A conical lump of earth, about three feet in diameter at the base and about two feet in height, raised to show the bounds of parishes or farms on the downs. S.
- DORMAR**,* s. [*Dormant*, F.] A window in the roof of a house. S.
- DOSSER**,* **DORSEL**, s. [*Dorsale*, L., a pack-saddle.] A pack-saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horseback. E.
- DOZZLE**, s. A small quantity. E.
- DRAUGHT**, s. 6l lbs., or a quarter of a pack of wool, which is 240 lbs., with 1 lb. allowed for the turn of the scale. S.
- DREDGE**,* s. Oats and barley mixed. W. Used also in Norfolk, Essex, and Hants.
- DRINKER-ACRE**, s. The land set apart on dividing brook land (which was depastured in common), for mowing, to provide "drink" and provisions

for the tenants and labourers. E.—*Suss. Arch. Coll.* vol. iv, p. 305.

DROVE-ROAD, s. An unenclosed road over one field leading to another. S. Also used in Somerset and Hants.

DRUDGE, v. [*Draghen*, Du.; *Tragan*, T.] To harrow with bushes. E.

DRUGGED, adj. Linen, &c. half-dried. E.

DUBBY, adj. [Corruption of *Dubbed*.] Short, blunt, not pointed, as “*Dubby* fingers,” and “*Dubby* nose,” &c. S.

DUFFER, s. A pedlar; applied only to a seller, or rather hawker, of women’s clothes. E.

DUNCH, adj. [*Dumm*, G., dull, stupid.] Slow of comprehension; deaf. W.

DUNNAMANY and **DUNNAMUCH**. [Corruptions of *I don’t know how many or much*.] E.

E.

EARTH or **ASH**, v. [*Eordigan*, Sax.; *Earnten*, G.] To turn up the ground as a mole. It is sometimes used substantively for a ploughed field or stubble lands. S. *Ersh*. R. It is still used as *Earsh* in West Sussex.

E’EN-A’MOST. [Corruption of *even almost*, nearly.] S.

“I ha’e e’en-a’most done wimming” (winnowing).

ELLAR and **ELLET**, s. [*Ellara*, Sax.] The elder-tree. S. Also used as *Allar* in Cumberland.

ELLINGE,* adj. [*Ælence*, Sax., long. Ray says from *Elongatus*, L.; *Elend*, G., miserable, wretched.] Lonely, solitary; far from neighbours. E. R.

“A very *ellinge* old house.”

ETHER, EDER, s. [From *Tether*, to fasten.] A piece of pliant underwood, wound between the stakes of a new-made hedge. S.

F.

FALL, s. The time of cutting timber. S.

FAN, v. [Derived by some from the substantive *Fan*, or corruption of *Fun*.] To teaze or banter. S. Also to beat any one. E.

FAY, v. [*Faire*, F., to do.] To act or work notably. “It *fays* well,” is synonymous with “it works well,” “it answers.” W.

FEGS, FAGS, interj. [Corruption of *Faith*, or I have faith.] As “it rains hard, *fegs!*” *i. e.*, I believe it rains fast. It is also used instead of certainly, undoubtedly, without a question, as, “that horse trots well, *fegs!*” &c. S.

FID, s. A small but thick piece of anything. S.

FILE, s. [From to *foil*.] A deep cunning person. S. So a hare is said “to run her *file*.”

FITTEN, adj. [*Vitten*. Flemish.] Fit, proper. S.

FLAPJACK,* s. A turn-over apple-pie. E. Apples baked without a pan, in a thin piece of paste, with the two opposite corners *turned over* or

flapped; so as to form a "three-square." It is said by *Moor* to be peculiar to Suffolk, but erroneously.

"Heer's dousets and *flapjacks*, and I kew not what."

The King and a poore Northerne Man,
attributed to *Martin Parker*.

FLAPPER, s. A young bird that has just taken wing, but cannot fly fast. S. Elsewhere called Floppers.

FLEET,* v. [*Flieffen*, T.; *Vlieten*, Du., to remove from place to place.] To float. E.

"The tide comes in and the vessels *fleet*."

FLEET OF FLIT, v. [*Flytter*, Danish, to remove; *Vlietan*, Belg., to skim milk.] To skim milk.

Flit milk is milk from which the cream has been skimmed. S. Also used in Cheshire and Norfolk.

FLICK, v. [*Flicken*, G., to tear in pieces.] To strike a sharp stroke, as with the end of a whip. W. *Slick*. E. Also used in Norfolk and Hants.

FLICK, adj. [*Flück*, G., fledged.] The down of rabbits. E.

FLIPPER - DE - FLAPPER, s. Noise and confusion caused by show. E.

"I ne'er saw such a *flipper-de-flapper* before."

The King and a poore Northerne Man.

FLIT, adj. Shallow, thin. S. Water is "flit" when it is shallow; and land is "flit" when the surface soil is thin.

FLOUNDERS, s. Animals found in the livers of rotten sheep, called in Somerset, *flocks*. S.

FLOUSH-HOLE, s. [*Fluere*, L., to flow; *Fluyssen*, Belg., to flow violently.] A hole that receives the waste water from a mill-pond, and into which it flows with great violence. S. Also used in Hants.

FLUE, adj. [*Fluss*, G., state of flowing.] Washy, weakly, liable to catch cold, tender. E.

“That horse is very *flue*.”

FLUSH, adj. Even or level. S. Also used in Hants and Norfolk.

FLUTTERMOUSE, W.; **FLINDERMOUSE**,* E.; **FLITTERMOUSE**,* E. s. [*Fledermaus*, G.; *Vliddermuys*, Du.] A bat.

FLY-GOLDING, s. A lady-bird. E. Also used in Kent.

FOB, v. To froth as beer. W.

FOGEY, s. [*Fougeux*, F., fiery, passionate.] An eccentric or irascible old man. S. Also in Hampshire.

FOGO. See **HOGO**.

FORE-RIGHT, adj. Headstrong. S. Also in Kent and Surrey.

FORREP-LAND, s. Used in Bosham-manor, for assart-land, or land from which the wood or forest has been cut down, and brought into cultivation.

FOSTAL, s. [Corruption of *Forestall*.] A paddock near a farmhouse, or a way leading thereto. S. R. Also a farmyard; in former days, in front of the house. E.

FRESH, s. Homebrewed smallbeer, requiring to be drunk new or fresh. S.

FRITH, s. [*Frith*, Sax., a holy wood.] Young under-wood growing by the side of hedges; hence the names of farms, the Frith woods, and Friths, Frithlands, &c. S. Windings of hedges. E.

FROUZY, adj. Red in the face from bodily exertion and heat. S.

FRUMP, s. [Mr. Holloway says from *Rompelen*, Belg., to rumple.] A sour, ill-humoured person. S. Also used in Hants, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

FRUMP, s. A person whose clothes are badly made and carelessly put on. E.

FURLONG, s. A division of tenantry land at Brighton, &c., containing several pauls.

FUTY or PHOOTY, adj. [*Fute*, F.; *Futilis*, L.] Silly, foolish; beneath notice. S. Also used in Kent, Hants, and Somerset.

“What a *futy* dozzle;” *i. e.*, what a small quantity, it is beneath notice.

G.

GAFFER* and GAMMER, s. [Corruptions of *grandfather* and *grandmother*.] S.

GAGY, adj. Showery. E.

GALL, s. A defect in a tree. S.

GALLEY-BIRD, s. A wood-pecker. S.

GALLIVANTING, part. act. [*Gallanting*.] Persons of both sexes wandering about in gaiety and enjoyment. S.

GAMELING, adj. Romping about. W.

GANSE OR GANTS, s. Merriment, hilarity. E.

“He jumped about and had such *ganse*.”

GANT, adj. [*Gaunt*.] Thin, lean, long-legged. S.

GANTY, adj. Having ganse. E. “A *gant* horse.”

GAPE-SEED, s. A passing object to stare at. A servant staring from a window, is said to be “*sowing gape-seed*.” S. Also used in the North. A vacant staring person is called “*a gaups*.”

GATE, s. A farmyard. W.

GAZLES, s. Black currants. S.

GEE, interj. Used by a waggoner to make his team to go from the near to the off side of the road. The term *Mether-wo!* is used to bring them to the near side. S. In Norfolk *Halt-wo!* is the term used.

GILL,* s. A kind of ravine formed by the constant flowing of water. E.R. Also used in the North.

GLINCY, adj. [Corrupted from *Glance*.] Smooth, slippery, applied only to ice. E.

GLUM,* adj. [*Glumm*, G., not clear.] Dull, heavy, out of spirits, sulky, gloomy. S. Also used in the same sense in Kent, Hants, Norfolk, Cumberland, and Craven.

“I think ’twool rain, it looks vast (*i. e.* very) *glum*.”

“He seems very *glum* about it.”

GOLD-CUP, s. The meadow ranunculus. S. Also used in Somerset, Hants, and Kent.

GOYSTER or YOYSTER, v. [*Byster*, Du., furious.] To frolic, hallow, and laugh; to act tumultuously. S. R. Also used in Kent.

GRAB, v. [*Graben*, G., a ditch.] To rake up with the hands so as to soil them. E. Also used in Kent.

GRABBY, adj. Grimy, filthy, dirty. E.

GRATTEN, s. [*Grater*, F.; *Kratzen*, G., to scratch.] A field of stubble; because after the corn is cut it is customary to turn in sheep, pigs, geese, &c., which scratch for the grain that may have been left in the field. E. R. Also used in Wilts.

GRATTEN, v. [From the same.] E. As

“De geese be gone a *grattening*.”

GREY-BIRD, s. A thrush. S.

GRIP,* s. [*Grip*. Sax.] A small ditch or drain. E.

GROM, v. To soil or make dirty. E.

GROUT-HEADED, adj. Stupidly noisy. S.

GRUMPY, adj. [*Grim*. Sax; *Gramlich*, G.] Sulky. S. Also used in Kent, Hants, and Norfolk.

“The old gal was very *grumpy*.”

GUBBER, s. Black mud. E.

GUESS-SHEEP, s. Young ewes that have been with the ram and had no lambs. E.

GULL, v. Spoken of the washing away of earth by the violent flowing of water. W. Also used in Norfolk.

GULL, s. A gosling, a young goose. S. Also used in Herefordshire as a gosling only. All birds in an unfledged state are called *gulls* in Cheshire. They have a yellowish cast, and the word is supposed to be derived from *Geole*, A.S., or the Suio-Got.

Gul yellow. Shakespeare says, in 'Timon of Athens,'—

“Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phoenix.”

See Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

GULL, s. The bloom of the willow. E.

GUTS (GOUTS, R), s. [*Egouts*, F., running of waters.] Underground channels for taking away waste water, &c. S. Also used in Gloucestershire and Wilts.

GUZZLE, s. [*Guss*, G., a drain or sink.] A narrow ditch for running water. E.

GYLE, s. [*Gyle*, Belg., foam.] A brewing of beer. S. Used as wort in Norfolk.

H.

HAGGLE,* v. [*Hagen*. G.] To stand hard in dealing. S.

HAITCH, s. [Corruption of *Haze*.] A slight passing shower. E.

HAITCHY, adj. [Corruption of *Hazy*.] Misty. E. Also used in Kent.

HAMWOOD, s. [From *Hames*.] A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are affixed. S.

HANGER, s. A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill. S. Also in Hants.

HANSEL,* v. [*Hand-syllan*? † Sax.] To use the first time. W.

† Perhaps of *Hand* and *Syllan*, Sax., to give, or *Handsel*, a new year's or day's gift. The money taken upon the first part sold of any commodity or first in the morning.—*Bailey*.

HARNESS, s. Temper, humour. S.

HASSOCK, s. Any thing growing in a thick matted state. A thick wooded shaw or little wood. S. A station on the Brighton and London Railway hence bears the name of "*Hassock's Gate*."

HAUM,* s. [*Healm*, Sax.] The straw of beans, peas, tares, &c. S. R. Used in Herefordshire in this sense; and in Suffolk as wheat-stubble.

HAUST, s. See OAST.

HAVILER, s. A crab. S. Called, shortly, *Heaver*, in Kent.

HEAL,* v. [*Hælan*, Sax.] To cover with bed-clothes, to cover seed. S. R.

HEART, s. Goodness, condition, as applied to land. S. A common covenant is to leave the land "in good *heart* and condition."

HEIRS, s. Young timber-trees. W. Also in Hants.

HELON, v. [*Hælan*. Sax.] To cover, to conceal, to hide. E.

HELVE, γ. To gossip. E. Also a substantive.

HEM, adj. Very. S.

"*Hem rum ol' feller dat.*"

HEM-A-BIT, adv. Certainly not. S.

HIKE, v. [Corruption of *to hoist*.] E. To go away. S. Used in a contemptuous sense, as "*hike off*;" begone.

HOB, s. The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney, *not* "the back of the

chimney." S. Also used in Kent, and in various dialects.

HOB-LAMB, s. [*Heben*, G., to remove, imperfect tense *hob*.] A pet lamb, a lamb removed from its mother. S. Also used in Hants.

HOGO,* s. [*Haut gout.*, F.] A disagreeable scent. W. In Eastern Sussex *Fogo* is its synonyme.

HOLL, v. To hurl or throw. E. Used as *Hull* in Cheshire, see *Wilbraham*.

HOLLARDS, s. Dead branches of trees. W. Also used in Kent.

HOLT, s. [*Holt*, Sax.; *Holtz*, G., wood.] A little grove or wood on the Southdowns, especially on a side hill, thus Jevington Holt, Wilmington Holt, &c. E. R.

HOLT, interj. [Corruption of *Halt*.] To stop, &c. S.

HOOKE, s. A name given to places in Sussex, probably from *Howgh*, a kind of valley. S. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 298.

HOP-DOG, s. An instrument consisting of a long piece of wood, to act as a lever, with a piece of iron at the end, standing out a few inches, grooved, so as to make teeth, to clasp the hop-poles, and draw them readily from the ground. S. Also used in Kent.

HORNICLE, s. [Corruption of *Hornet*.] S. R.

HORSEBEECH, HUSBEECH, s. [*Hurst*, Sax., a wood, and *beech*, a timber-tree.] The hornbeam. S.

HORT, v. [Corruption of *Hurt*.] S.

HOSTE, s. A vendor of articles out of shops or houses.

So used at Hastings.

“Every person not lotting or shotting to the common charge of the Corporation, who should be a common *hoste*, in the fish-market.”

Hastings' Corporation Records, 1604.

HOTAGOE, v. To move nimbly, spoken of the tongue.

R. (I believe, Dis.)

“You *hotagoe* your tongue.”

HOT-POT, s. Warmed ale and spirits. S. Also used in Norfolk.

HOVELER, s. [*Hoben*? Fr., to move to and fro, see *Notes and Queries*, vol. vi, p. 588.] Used at Rye as well as at Dover, for the pilot, who frequently looks out for vessels in distress.

HOVER,* adj. [*Heafian*, Sax., to heave up.] Light, spoken of the ground or soil. S. R. To *hover* hops is to measure them lightly into the basket.

How, pron. Who? S. And also in Kent.

HOWLERS, s. Boys that go round, on New-year's eve, wassailing the orchards. S. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 110; and iii, p. 122.

HUCK, s. [Corruption of *Husk*.] Also a hard blow or knock. S.

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF, s. Beer, eggs, and brandy mixed. E.

HUGGER-MUGGER, adj. Comfortless, without order, “The dinner was served all *Hugger-mugger*.” “There was no system; it was all *hugger-mugger*.” S. Used as *clandestine* in Craven.

HULL,* s. [*Hulse*, T.] The husk or chaff of corn. S.
Also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, Gloucestershire,
Herefordshire, &c.

HUNK, E. HUNCH, W. s. A solid piece of bread, meat,
or cheese. Also used in Kent, Hants, and
Norfolk; and as a large lump of anything, in
various dialects.

“A gurt *hunk* o’ bre’n cheese,” i. e. a large piece of bread
and cheese.

HURST,* s. [*Hurst*, Sax.] A wood. S.

I.

ICHON, pron. Each of them. S.

ILE, s. [*Æl.* Sax.] Oil. E.

IN, v. To inclose. E. Not much used. See *Wright’s*
Mon. Letters, p. 105.

“I *inned* that piece of land from the common.”

“Who had the patent for *inning* the salt marshes.”

Sir Nicholas L’Estrange’s Merry Passages, No. 266,

Harl. MS. 6395.

The word “In-tack,” for a small inclosure, is
common in the North.

IN, v. To house corn. S.

“The corn was all *inned* before Michaelmas Day.”

Hunter’s Hallamshire.

IN-co’s. In partnership. S.

ING, s. [*Danish.*] A meadow on a side hill, as “The
Ings,” near Kingston. E. Also in general use
in the North.

IX, s. An axletree. S.

J.

JACK-HEARN, s. A heron. S. Also used in the Isle of Wight.

JANTY,* adj. [Corruption of *Gentle*.] Showy. E.

JAWLED-OUT, adj. Excessively fatigued. S.

JOBATION, s. A severe lecture or reprimand. S.

JORNEY, s. [*Journée*, F.] A day's work or journey. S.

JOSS, v. **JOSSING-BLOCK**, s. A block by which a rider mounts his horse after waiting. S. Also used in Hants, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

JOSTLE, v. To cheat. S. Also in Hants.

JUB, v. To move as a slow heavy horse. S. Also in Hants and Norfolk.

JUG, s. A nickname given to the men of Brighton. S.

K.

KEBLOCH, s. The wild turnip. S. Also used in the North.

KEELER, E. **KIVER**, s. [*Kühlen*, G., to cool.] A shallow tub used for cooling beer. E.

KELL, s. [Corruption of *Kiln*; *Keller*, G., a cellar.] As lime-kell, brick-kell, &c. S.

KELICK, s. A romp. S.

KELTER,* s. [*Kilten*, Dan., to gird; or *Cultura*, L.] Frame, culture, order, condition. S. R. Its synonyme in the North is *fettle*.

“The house is in a sad *kelter*.”

“I am sadly out of *kelter*.” “I am very unwell.”

KERF,* s. [*Ceorran*, Sax., to cut.] The furrow made by a saw, a notch in wood. R. Little used at present.

KEVELING, s. The name given at Brighton to the skate. At Hastings these fish are called "Maids," and at Dover "Damsels."

KEYMER, s. A very small sort of ferret. S.

KEX, or **KIX**, s. The stalk of hogweed, hemlock when defoliated, and dry. S. It was most frequently used as a candlestick.

"As dry as *kex*," is a common saying.

KICKEL, s. [*Cicete*, Ang.-Sax.] A sort of flat cake, with sugar and currants strewn on the top. S.

KID, s. The pod or shell of beans, pease, &c. W.

KIDDLE, s. To entice, to coax. S.

KILK, s. Charlock, a weed growing among corn, with yellow flowers. S.

KINE, s. A weasel. W.

KNABBLER, s. [*Hableur*, F.; itself derived from *Hablar*, Span., to talk; and not as I supposed from *Knappen*, Du., to bite.] A person who talks much to no purpose. E.

KNAP, or **KNEP**. [*Cnap*, Irish, a hillock; and Welsh, a protuberance; *Cnap*. Sax.] The top of a hill; also a small piece of rising ground. S. Hence Knep Castle. Used in the North and Hants. *Knop* was a fairy chief. See *Allies' Folk-lore of Worcestershire*, p. 417.

KNETTAR, s. A string to tie the mouth of a sack. W.

Also in Hants.

KNITTLE, s. [From *Knit*.] A string used to tie the neck of a sack. E.

KNUCKER, v. To neigh. E. Synonymous with *Whinny*.

Also in Kent. In Surrey it means to *giggle* or *chatter*.

L.

LADES, s. [*Hladian*, Sax.; *Laden*, G., to load.] Rails or boarding places round the top of a waggon, which project over, and enable it to bear a greater load. E. They are called *Lade-shrides* in Somersetshire; and *Ladders* elsewhere.

LARRUP, s. [Corruption of *Leather-up*.] To beat. E. Also used in Norfolk and Hants.

LASH-OUT, v. To kick out. S. Also used in Craven.

LATS, s. Laths. S. [In this, and many other Sussex words, the provincial pronunciation is superior to that generally received; *lath* being derived from the Saxon *Latta*, h is a redundant letter.] Also used in Cheshire, see *Wilbraham*; and the North.

LAVANTS, s. Land-springs that break out on the downs. W. Also in Hants.

LAWKS, interj. Alak! S.

LAWRENCE, s. A kind of imaginary saint or fairy, whose influence produces indolence, thus, "I caunt get up, for *Lawrence* ha'e completely got

holt an me,"—" I ha'e got a touch o' ol' *Lawrence* to-dee; I be troubled to git ane wud me work." This person is also known in Dorsetshire, &c.

LEAP, s. Half a bushel. S.

LEAR,* adj. [*Leer*, G., empty.] Empty, as "A *lear* waggon," "A *lear* stomach," &c. W.

LEASE,* v. [*Lesan*, Sax., to gather, to collect; *Lesen*, Belg.; *Lesen*, G.] To glean corn. S. R. Also used throughout the Southern and Western counties.

LEASING, part. Gleaning. S.

LEG, s. [*Læng*, Sax., behind.] The last player or comer. S. "*Leg-lapper*" is a common term of reproach for a person who is habitually behind. Also a long narrow meadow, usually on the side of a brook. S.

'LEVENER, s. [Short for *Elevenner*.] A slight lunch. So called from the time of the day at which it is taken. S.

LEY,* s. [*Leag*, Sax., a field.] A recently mown clover-field is called a *clover-ley*. W.

LEW,* adj. [*Lauw*, G.; *Liew*, Du.] Sheltered from the wind. S.

LEWTH, s. [*Llywð*, Sax., a refuge.] A place of refuge or shelter from the wind. S. Used also for warmth in Hertfordshire.

LIBBET, s. [*Little-bit*.] A billet of wood, a staff about two feet in length, sometimes with lead at the

end, used in various games, &c. E. Also used in Kent, and elsewhere in the South.

LIFT, s. Assistance. S. Also used in Hants, and in the North.

LINK, s. [*Gelencke*, G.; or *Lanke*, old German name for a kind of meadow.] A green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. *Southdowns*.

LIP, SEED-LIP, or SEED-CORD, s. [*Sæd-leap*, Sax.] A wooden box, of a peculiar shape, which is carried by persons when sowing the ground. E. Called elsewhere *Lepe*.

LITHY,* adj. [*Lithe*.] Pliant, supple. S.

LITTEN, s. See CHURCH-LITTEN.

LIVERSICK, s. A hang-nail on the finger. S. Used generally in the South.

LIZEND, adj. [*Leesened*, or *Lightened*, struck by lightning.] Blasted and lank ears of corn. R. S.

LOAST, or LOCK, s. A wheel-rut. S.

LOB, v. To throw gently. E. Also used in Hants.

LODE, s. A drift-way or cut for water. S.

LONG-DOG, s. A greyhound. S. Used in several counties.

LOOKER, s. A person who looks after the sheep and cattle in the marshes and enclosed lands. E. Also used in Kent.

LORDS, and LADIES, s. The flowering stems of the common *Arum maculatum*. S. Also used in East Anglia.

LOURDY, adj. [*Lourd*, F.] Sluggish, E. R. Not much used. Also used in Kent.

LURBY, s. To read quickly and confusedly. To do anything in a hurry and imperfectly. S.

LUTON, s. [Corruption of *let on*.] A projection from a house, as a bow-window, &c. E. Used as *Lucam*, for a dormer window in Norfolk.

M.

MANNERED, part. pass. A meadow abounding in good close and sweet grass, is said to be good-mannered. S. And in Hants.

MARTIN, or **FREE-MARTIN**, s. Free or ready for market at all times. Of twin calves, male and female, the latter is called a Free-Martin, as it is said never to breed. E. Also used in Yorkshire.

MAVIN, s. The margin. S.

MAWK,* s. [*Meax*, Sax., muck, filth.] A slattern, an awkward woman. S.

MAXON, E. **MIXEN**,* W. s. [*Mixen*, Sax.] A heap of dung, or rather a heap of dung and lime, or mould, mixed together for manure. Also used in Kent as *Maxel*.

MAY-BE, adv. Perhaps. S. And Hants.

MEAL, s. [*Mæl*. Ang.-Sax., a measure.] The quantity of milk taken from the cow at one milking. S. Also used in Suffolk, in Hants, and in the North.

MENDMENT, s. Manure, as mending the land. E.

Also used in Kent.

MERSC, s. [Sax.; *Marsch*, G.] A marsh. S.

MEUSE, s. A hole through a hedge, made by a rabbit or hare. W. And Hants.

MINNIS, s. [*Mynys*, Brit.] A rising piece of ground.

E. Used at Hastings, where one of the rocks on the east hill is called the *Minnis Rock*. Also used in Kent, as a high common.

MISAGIFT, adv. [*Mis*, Sax., implying defect; and *Gift*, Sax.] Mistaken, misgiven. R. Dis.

MITH, v. [Corruption of *Might*.] E.

“I *mith* have done it.”

MOCK-BEGGAR HALL, s. A house which, according to *Forby*, has an inviting external aspect, but within is poor and bare, dirty and disorderly, disappointing those who beg alms at the door. S. And in East Anglia. A farm near Rye bears this name. In Mr. Collier's '*Roxburghe Ballads*,' p. 49, is a ballad with this title, being a very amusing satire on 'Many changes for the worse,' about the beginning of the 17th century, the refrain of which is—

“While *Mock-beggar Hall* stands empty.”

MOKES,* s. The meshes of a net. S. R.

“Ordered, that no fisherman of the town should fish with any trawl-net, whereof the *moak* holdeth not five inches size throughout. * * And every mackerel-net is to contain twenty-five yards in length, and five score *moaks* in depth, upon pain of being forfeited to the town's use, at the mayor's pleasure.”
—*Hastings' Corporation Records*, 4 Aug. 1604.

MOMMICK, v. To cut or carve awkwardly or unevenly.
E. Also used in Kent. And as "*Mammocks*" in East Anglia and Herefordshire.

MORT,* s. [*Morgt.*, Icel., much.] A great quantity.
E. As a *mort* of money, of apples, &c.

MOTHER-WO. [See *Gee*.] E. Also used in Kent.

MOTHERY,* adj. [*Moeder*, Du., mud.] Mouldy, generally applied to liquors, as *motherly* ale, *motherly* wine; being thick liquor, with the fillaments in it, &c. S. Also used in Kent, Yorkshire, &c.

"Is it not enough to make the clearest liquor in the world feculent and *motherly*."—*Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii, c. 19.

MOONSHINE, s. Smuggled Schiedam. S. Also used in Hants, Kent, and other counties famous for smuggling.

MUCH-OF-A-MUCHNESS, and **MUCH ONE**. [phr.] Much the same; with little or nothing to choose between. S.

MUDGELLY, adj. Broken, as straw trodden by cattle. S.

N.

NAB,* s. [*Cnæp*. Sax.] The summit of a hill; also a small piece of rising ground. See **KNAP**. S. Also frequently used in the North and Hants.

NAIL, s. A weight of eight pounds, as of beef, pork, cheese, &c. S. Also used in Hants.

"Paid 7s. to the hemp-dresser, for 14 *nail* of hemp-dressing."—*Frewen's Account Books*, *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv, 24.

- NAN**, interj. [*Nane*, Sax.] S. Also in Somerset and Hants.
- NEB**, s. [*Neb*, Sax.; *Nebbe*, Du., the bill or beak.] The poll of an ox-cart, or ox-waggon; so called from its shape. S.
- NESTLE**, v. To trifle. S.
- NI**, s. [Corruption of *Nide*.] A brood of pheasants. W. Also in Hants.
- NIP**, s. One who is a close and sharp bargain maker, Just honest and no more. S. In East Anglia it means a parsimonious wife.
- NONCE**,* s. Purpose, intent, design. "He did it for the *nonce*." S. Still in frequent use in S. and Hants.
- NOVER**, s. High land above a precipitous bank. E.
- NUDGE**, s. A slight push. E. Also used as a verb; and used in Kent, and in various parts of England.
- NUNTING**, adj. Awkward looking. E.

O.

- OAST-HOUSE**, or **HAUST**, s. A place for drying hops. E. Used also in Kent. As hops were introduced into England from Flanders, probably persons who understood the culture and cure of the article were brought with them; hence the word *Heuse*, a house, was applied by these foreigners to the building where the hops were dried; sub-

sequently *Heuse* was corrupted into *Haust*, or *Oast*, and the word *House* very improperly appended by those who did not know the import of the original.

OCEANS, s. A vast quantity. S.

ORE, s. [Sax.] Sea-weeds washed on shore. S. and Hants. Also a border or edge; hence *Rockanore*.

OTHERWHILE,* adv. Sometimes. E.

OUGHT. S. This is made a substantive, and the term "He hadn't *ought* to," is very general. S.

OUT-and-OUT, adv. Without any addition or drawback, as "I sold the horse *out-and-out*," without return or exchange. "He is an *out-and-outer*," *i.e.* a first-rate person, without drawback or qualification. S. And in Hants.

OWL, s. A moth. E. Also used in Kent.

OYSTER, s. The blade-bone of veal dressed with the meat on. S. and Hants.

P.

PANDLES, s. Shrimps. E. Also used in Kent.

PARSONS, s. See WEST COUNTRY PARSONS.

PATHERISH, and PUTHERY, adj. Silly, applied to sheep which have the disease known as "water on the brain." S.

PAUL, s. [Possibly from *Palus*, L., a stake or post, from stakes or posts being set up as the line of demarcation.] A division of tenantry land at

Brighton, &c., usually containing about the eighth part of a tenantry acre.† S.

PEEL,* s. [*Pelle*, F.] A wooden shovel used in baking bread, &c. S.

PEEZE, v. n. To ooze out, as from a leaking cask. E.

PELL, s. [Diminutive of *Pools*; *Peel*, Du.; *Palus*, L.; *Pwll*, Brit., a lake.] A hole of water, generally very deep, beneath an abrupt waterfall. Hence "to *pell* away," is to wash away the ground by the force of water. Also a broad shallow piece of water, larger than an ordinary pond. E.

PENNOCK, s. A little bridge over a water-course; or a brick or wooden tunnel under the road, to carry off the water. S.

PENSTOCK,* [From *Pen*, to coop up, and *Stock*, a store.] A flood-gate erected to keep in or let out water from a mill-pond as occasion may require. S.

PET, s. A pit with water in it. E.

† The proportion between the tenantry and the statute acre is very uncertain. The tenantry land was divided first into *laines*, of several acres in extent, with good roads, some sixteen feet wide between them; at right angles with these were formed, at uncertain intervals, tenantry roads, of some eight feet in width, dividing the *laines* into *furlongs*. In each *furlong* every tenant had a right to his proportion, which was set out for him, not by fixing any superficial quantity, but by measuring along the line of the tenantry road of each furlong a certain number of feet to each paul, the number of feet being the same, whatever was the depth of the furlong; thus if the furlong, for instance, consisted of what is called a hatchet-piece, something like three-quarters of a square, the part where the piece was two squares deep, would contain double the superficial contents of the portion at the other end, where the measurement next the road would be similar but the depth only one half.

PHARISEES, † s. Called also Farish and Farishes. [Corruption of *Fairies*.] S. They are called *Pixies* in Devon and Worcestershire.

PICKER, or PIKER. [*Piccare*, It., to steal.] A gipsy or tramp. E.

PICKISH, or PICKSOME, adj. Dainty. S.

PILRAG, s. A field ploughed up and neglected. E.

PINNOLD, s. A small bridge. S.

† A belief in the freaks of Puck, Robin Goodfellow, and their "ryght merrie colleagues," was formerly very prevalent in Sussex, particularly on the Southdowns, where the *Hag-tracks*, or *Pharirings*, were considered positive proofs of their existence. Elderly country folks well remember the marvellous tales with which their aged gaffers and gammers, "seated in high-backed chairs," used, during their childhood, to edify them. "There are many farms and closes, in Sussex," says Mr. Blencowe (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 124), "which owe their names to their having been the reputed haunts of the fairies—such as *Pookyde*, *Pookbourne*, *Pookhole*, *Pookcroft*." A firm belief in their existence and in their activity still survives in North Devon; see T. H. Cooper's *Guide to Lynton and North Devon*, pp. 16, 39, J. R. Smith, 1853, where other superstitions are given in detail. See also Mrs. Bray's *Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy*, vol. i. Allies says, in his *Folk Lore of Worcestershire*, p. 419, "As a countryman was one day working in a field, he all of a sudden heard a great outcry in a neighbouring piece of ground, which was followed by a low mournful voice, saying, 'I have broke my bilk, I have broke my bilk;' and thereupon the man picked up the hammer and nails which he had with him, and ran to the spot from whence the outcry came, where he found a fairy lamenting over his broken bilk (which was a kind of cross-barred seat); this the man soon mended, and the fairy, to make him amends for his pains, danced round him till he wound him down to a cave, where he was treated with plenty of biscuits and wine; and it is said that from thenceforward that man always did well in life." Mr. Lower informed Mr. Allies that there was a similar legend in Sussex, relative to the Pharisees, in the neighbourhood of Alfriston, though the article broken was not a "bilk," but a "peel," and the reward was a beer-sop.

- PLATTY, adj. Uneven. Having bare spots, as corn-fields sometimes have. E. Also used in Kent.
- POD, s. The belly of a cart. E.
- POKE, v. To point the head forwards, in a stiff way. S. and Hants. "He goes *poking* along."
- POKE, v. To thrust. "The cow *poked* him with her horns." S. Also used in Hants and Kent.
- POKE, or POOK, v. To put together. S.
- POOKNEEDLE, s. Cockle, or Shepherd's needle. S. The sharpened end of the seed vessel of the wild geranium, probably fairies' needle; a deduction from the ill-natured fairy. It is called *Beggar's needle* in Worcestershire.
- POUD, s. A boil or ulcer. E. R. Used as *Pouk* in Cheshire; see *Wilbraham*.
- POURD, or POAD-MILK, s. The first milk after calving. E.
- PRISE, v. To raise by means of a lever. E. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk.
- PUCKETS, s. Nests of caterpillars. R. Dis. Still in use in the north.
- PUG, s. A kind of loam. S.
- PUMPLE-FOOTED, adj. Club-footed. S. Also used in Hants and Somerset.

Q.

- QUEST, v. [*Quero*, L., to seek.] To give tongue as a spaniel does on trail. E. Also in use in East Anglia; see *Forby*.

QUICK, s. The white thorn, because it is used for making live hedges. S. Also used in the North.

QUILT, v. To beat. S.

QUONT, s. [*Coutus*, L.] A long pole to propel barges. E. Also used in Norfolk and Suffolk.

QUOTTED, part. pass. [*Quota*, L., a share.] Satiated, cloyed, glutted. E. R.

“I have eaten so much that I am quite *quotted*.”

R.

RACK-UP, v. To feed the horses and leave them for the night. S. In use in several dialects.

RADDLES,* RADDLE-FENCE, &c. s. [*Ræd*, Sax., a band.] Long pieces of supple underwood, twisted between upright stakes to form a fence. S. Also used in Kent. Hollinshed says, “Our fathers did dwell either in houses of stone or in houses of *raddles*.” Also slight strips of wood employed in thatching barns and other buildings. E.

RAID, adj. See RATH. Also used in Kent.

RAM-SHACKLE, adj. Loose, out of repair, disjointed, dilapidated. S. And in various other dialects.

RAP AND RUN, or REND, v. [*Rapio*, L., to take away.] To procure all one can by any means in his power. S.

RAPE,* s. [*Rap*, Sax.; a rope, *Somner*; *Repp* or *Ripp*, Icelandic; a tract or district, *Junius*.] A division of land, peculiar to Sussex, comprehending

several hundreds. The whole county is divided into six rapes. S.

RATH,* adj. [*Rath*, Sax.] Early ripe, soon. E. R.

“ I got up *rath* this morning.”

“ The July-friend is a *rath* ripe apple.”

“ And it rose *rather* and *rather*.”

Warkworth's Chron., Camden Soc. Pub., p. 22.

“ The *rath* primrose.”—*Milton*.

RAVES, s. See LADE. W. Used as *Rathes* in Craven.

REAFE, v. [*Raffen*, T.; *Reafian*, Sax., to snatch.] To anticipate pleasure in, or long for the accomplishment of a thing. To speak continually on the same subject. E.

REFUGE, adj. [Corruption of *Refuse*.] Inferior, un-saleable—as *refuge* bricks, *refuge* sheep, &c. S.

RENDER, v. To give the last coat of plaster to a wall. S. Also used in Suffolk and in East Anglia.

RICE, s. [Corruption of *Rise*.] Small wood, or the tops of trees, cut sufficiently young to bear wind-ing into hedges. W. And Hants.

RICKSTEDDLE, s. [From *Rick* and *Stead*.] An enclosure for corn or hay ricks. S. In the W. and Hants, a wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build the ricks.

RIDDLE,* s. [*Hriddle*, Sax.] An oblong sieve. W. R.

RIDES, s. The iron hinges on a gate, by which it is hung to the post, and so swings or *rides*. E.

RIDGE-BONE, s. The weather-boarding on the outside of wooden houses, common in Sussex and Kent.

In the Customs of Battle, presented 1564, "the tenant may not build nor repair any *Ridge-bone* house with timber growing upon his copyhold, but with underwood, unless he agree with the lord."

- RILE**, v. [Corruption of *Rail*.] To ruffle one's temper. S. To climb. E.
- RINGLE**, s. [Diminutive of *Ring*.] A small ring, usually put into a hog's snout, to prevent him from rooting up the ground. S. Also used as a verb.
- RIPE**, s. [*Ripa*, L.] A bank or sea-shore. E. And in Kent. The name of the town of Rye is probably the same as Ree, possibly from *Rige* [A.-Sax.], the road on the ridge. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. ii, p. 299.
- RUPIERS**,* s. [*Ripa*, L., a shore.] Men from the sea-shore who sell fish to inland towns and villages. E. R.
- ROKE**, s. [Corruption of *Reek*; *Rauch*, G.; *Rooch*, Belg.] Steam from boiling water. S.
- ROUND-FROCK**, s. A gaberdine, or upper garment, worn by the rustics. S. Also used in Kent and elsewhere in the South.
- ROUPEY**, adj. [*Hroop*, Icel., vociferation.] Hoarse. E.
- ROWINGS**, s. [Corruption of *Roughings*.] The latter pasture, which springs after the mowing of the first crop. E. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*,

and in Hants and Kent; and called "*Fog*" in Yorkshire, Cumberland and Lancashire.

"Whichever ye sow—that first eat low:
The other forbear—for *rowen* to spare."

Tusser's 500 Points, p. 176.

"Then spare it for *rowen* till Michael be past,
To lengthen thy dairy no better thou hast."

Ibid., p. 187.

RUE, s. [*Rue*, F.] A row; a hedge-row. W.

RUM,* adj. Eccentric, queer, as a "*rum ol' feller*." E.

Also used in Kent, Hants, &c.

RUMBUSTICAL, adj. Blustering in manners, bustling, pushing, and incommoding others. S. Also used in East Anglia, Hants, and Craven.

RUT,* s. [*Route*, F., a track.] The mark left by a wheel. S. Also used in Kent; as "*cart-racks*," in Suffolk, see *Moor*; and "*cart-rake*" in Essex, see *Ray*.

S.

SABBED, part. pass. Saturated with water or liquor. E.

SALLY, s. [*Salix*, L.] A willow. S. Also used in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire; and as *Sallow* in Suffolk.

SALLY, s. A tottering situation. S.

SALTS, s. Marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. E.

SCAD, s. A small wild black plum. S.

SCALY, adj. [*Sceller*, F., to cramp.] Mischievous, close, mean. A "scaly fellow" is synonymous with a mean person. S.

SCLAT, or SLAT,† v. [*Eclat*, *Eclater*, F.] To beat upon with violence. S.

"The rain *sclats* agin de winders."

SCORESE,* or SCOSE, v. To exchange; probably from the fact of discoursing previously to the exchange. E.

SCROOP, v. To creak. S. Also in Hants.

SCROUGE, v. [Corruption of *to crowd*.] S.

SCROW, adj. Cross, angry, scowling. S.

SCUFFLE, s. An outer garment worn by children to keep the clothes clean; an apron to do dirty work in. E. Also used in Kent.

SCUPPIT, s. A small scoop, used by maltsters, &c. S. Also used in Norfolk for a small shovel.

SCUTCHETT, s. The refuse of wood. W.

SEAM, s. [*Seam*, Sax.; *Summa*, L.; *Some*, It.; *Somme*, F., a load.] A horse-load of eight bushels. E. R.

"Pd 1*d.* a *seam* for thrashing."

Frewen's Accounts, Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. iv, p. 24.

"Every person not lotting &c., should pay for every *seam* of fresh fish which he maketh, 12*d.*"

"Every common hoste, being a freeman of the town, should pay 1*d.* for every *seame* of fresh fish; and every other, not a freeman, 2*d.* for every *seame* by them made."

Hastings' Corporation Records, 23d Feb. 1604-5.

† The French not only gave the southern coast many words, but also names to the chief headland, &c.; thus, Beachy-head is *Beau-chef*, and Dungeness is *Denge-nez*; the capes on the opposite coast being *Gris-nez* and *Blanc-nez*.

- SELE, s. [Sax.] A dwelling-place; hence *Sele* Priory and *Seles-ey*. S.
- SEW, adj. [Spoken of cows.] To go sew is to go dry. E.
- SHAG, s. A cormorant. S.
- SHARD,* SHADE, s. [*Sherd*, a broken vessel; *Echarde*, F., a splinter.] A piece of broken tile or pottery: also a gap in a fence. E.
- SHARP, s. The shaft of a cart. S. Also used in Somerset.
- SHAW,* s. [*Scurva*, Sax., a shadow; Johnson derives it from *Shua*, Sax.; *Schawe*, Du.] A little hanging wood; "a wood that encompasses a close." —*Ray*. S. Also used in Kent.
- SHAWLE, s. A shovel to winnow withal. W. R.
- SHEAR, s. [To cut.] An iron instrument or broad spear, of three or more points, at the end of a pole, for catching eels. S.
- SHEAT, or SHUT, s. [From the verb to *shoot* or grow up.] A young growing pig. S. R.
- SHELVE, v. To turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. E.
- SHIFT, v. [*Scyftan*, Sax.] To divide; to change one's clothes. E.
- SHIM, s. A horse hoe, for hoeing up weeds between rows of beans or hops. S. Also used in Kent.
- SHIM, s. A fitting shadow. W.

"I can't be sure it was a partridge, but I saw the *shim* of something going over the hedge."

SHIMPER, v. [Corruption of *Shimmer*.] To shine brightly. E. Used as *Shimmer* in Norfolk, and *Skimmer* in the North.

“How the carriage-wheels *shimper* in the sun.”

SHINDY, s. [*Schinden*, G., to do any thing beyond reason.] A disturbance. “He kicked up such a *shindy*.” S.

SHIRE-WAY, s. A bridle-way. S.

SHIRKY, adj. [From the verb *Shirk*.] Deceitful. E.

SHRAPE, v. To scold. E.

SHRIEVY, adj. Having threads withdrawn. S.

SHORN-BUG, s. A chafer. S. “He eat *shorn-bugs* for dinner;” *i. e.*, was reduced to the utmost poverty.

SHUCK, v. [*Shook*, old preterite form of.] S.

“Do’an’t *shuck* de teable so.”

SHUCK, s. [*Shuckeln*, G.; *Coque*, F.] A husk or shell, as a “bean-*shuck*.” E.

SHUCKISH, adj. Unpleasant, unsettled, showery; as a “*shuckish* journey,” “*shuckish* weather,” &c. S. Also used in Hants.

SHUN, v. To push. S. R.

SHY, v. To fling or toss at anything. S. Also used in Kent.

SIDE-LANDS, s. The headlands of a ploughed field where the plough has been turned. W. Also used in Hants.

SIDY, adj. Surly, moody. S. R.

- SIEVER**, s. All the fish caught in one tide, and so ready for the sieve or basket. E.
- SILT-UP**, v. To become choaked with mud or sand, so as to stop the passage of the water. S.
- SIPPETS**, s. Small thin pieces of bread mixed with milk or broth. S. Also used in Kent and Hants.
- SIZZING**, s. Yeast or barm, so called from the sound made by beer or ale in working. S. R.
- SKADE**, s. [*Scade*, Sax.] Harm, mischief. E.
- SKADDLE**,* adj. [*Scade*, Sax.] Mischievous; often applied to a dishonest cat or dog. S. R.
- SKHEELING**, s. The bay of a barn. The inner part of a house or barn where the slope of the roof comes. S. R.
- SKID**, v. To affix a hook to the wheel of a waggon, to prevent its descending a hilly road too rapidly. S. R. Also used in Kent. The iron itself is called a *Skid-pan*.
- SKIN-FLINT**, s. A mean, niggardly person; one who would *skin a flint*, little as there is even of moss on it. S.
- SKROW**, adj. Surly, dogged. Most used adverbially, as "he looks *skrow*;" *i. e.*, he looks sourly. S. R.
- SLAM**, v. To bang, as "*slamming* the door," is shutting it quickly, with a noise. S. Also used in Kent and Devon.
- SLAM**, v. To do anything in a slovenly manner. S.
- SLAPPEL**, or **SLAVVEN**, s. A large piece. Synonymous with hunk. S. R.

- SLEECH**, s. Mud or sea-sand used as manure. The sediment deposited by the sea in the river Rother is called sleech. E.
- SLEEPY**, adj. Tasteless, insipid. Spoken of apples and pears in the first soft state before they rot. S.
- SLICK**, v. See **FLICK**.
- SLICK**, v. [*Slicht*, T.] To sleek, to comb the hair. E.
- SLIM**, v. [*Schlim*, Sax., naughty, crafty; *Schlimm*, G., arch, cunning.] To do any work in a careless or deceptive manner. S.
- SLING**, v. [*Slingan*, Sax.] This word is applied to cows, ewes, &c., which bring forth their young prematurely, instead of *Slink*. S.
- SLOCK**, adj. [Corruption of *Slack*.] Loose. E.
- SLOCKSEY**, adj. Slovenly. S.
- SLUB**, s. Wet and loose mud. E. Used as *Slush* or *Slosh*, is elsewhere.
- SMACK**, adv. Decided, as "I'll do it; that's *smack*:" or, "He went *smack* at it." S.
- SMOLT**, adj. Smooth and shining. E.
- SMOORN**, v. To smear. E.
- SMUDGE**, v. To smear. E.
- SNACK**, v. [*Snacken*, Du., a match.] To share or be in partnership with. S. "We'll go *snacks*;" i.e., "We will divide."
- SNAGGE**, s. [*Snaegl*, Sax.] The common snail. S.
- SNEYD**, s. The handle of a scythe. S. Also used in Hants, Wilts, and Somerset, and in the Saxon

colony in Wales. The family of SNEYD, of Staffordshire, bear a scythe in their arms.

SNOOZLE, v. To lie close together; to nestle; to cuddle; to hide the face in the bosom, as children do. S. Also used in Hants, Lincolnshire, and the North.

SNOULE, s. A small quantity. E. Used in Norfolk as a short thick cut from the crusty part of a loaf or from a cheese.

SNUDGE, v. To hold down the head; to sneak; to walk in a bending manner, looking on the ground as if in deep thought. S.

SOCK, **SOCKLING**, s. A young animal raised by hand. S. Called in Herefordshire and elsewhere a *Tiddling*.

SOLLY, s. A tottering and unsafe condition. E.

SOOK-LAND, s. Used in Wadhurst Manor for assart land.

SOSS-ABOUT, v. To mix liquors about in a confused manner. S.

SOSSLE, v. To make a slop. E.

SPAR, s. [*Ysper*, Br., a spear.] Small pointed sticks, doubled and twisted in the centre, used by thatchers for fixing the straw on a roof. S. Also in use in Hants and Somerset, and as *spears* in Devon.

SPENE, s. [*Spana*, Sax.] A cow's teat or pap. E. R.

SPICE, s. [Corruption of *Species*.] A slight attack of any disorder. S.

“I ha' got a *spice* o' de toothache.”

SPILL, v. [Corruption of *Spoil*.] S.

SPILWOOD, s. [*Spillan*, Sax.] Wood thrown by the sawyers. E.

SPONG, v. To cobble; to work in a clumsy, rough way with the needle. E.

SPRONG, or SPRONK, s. The stump of a tree or tooth. E.

SQUAB,* s. An unfeathered bird. §. Also used in Hants.

SQUAT,* v. To bruise or to lay flat. S. R.

SQUAT, s. A piece of wood as a wedge, to stop a wheel on a road or declivity. S.

STAB, s. A small hole in which a rabbit secures her young litter. S.

STADE, s. [*Stade*, Sax.] A shore or station for ships, or landing-place. E. Used constantly at Hastings; and at Hythe, Kent. Also used under the term *Staithe* in Durham. So used in an information relative to the port of Stockton, A.D. 1620, filed in the Palatinate Court of Chancery. *Staithe* is a township and good fishing station in the parish of Hinderwell, on the north coast of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

STAËN, s. [*Stán*, Sax.] The old pronunciation of a *stone*, still preserved in Sussex, and also in the North. †

STALDER, s. [*Steal*, Sax., a stall.] The horse or stool

† The Sax. *Stán* may possibly be preserved instead of *Twn* in the name of Brightelmstone.

on which casks are placed in the cellar. S. Also used in Suffolk, see *Moor*.

STAMWOOD, s. [From *Stem wood*.] The roots of trees removed from the earth. S. R.

STARKY, adj. As ground dried suddenly after rain. S.

STEALE, s. [*Stiel*, T.; *Stale*, G.; and Du., a stick.] The handle of several agricultural implements, &c. S. R. Also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, and Herefordshire. The stalk of a plant is called the *Stale* in Bedfordshire and Cheshire.

STEANE, v. To line with stones or bricks, as a well, grave, &c. S.

STOACH, v. To make an impression on wet land, as oxen do in winter. E.

STOACHE-WAY, s. The Channel at low water, which lies between the pier-head and the deep water, running through low sand. So used at Rye Harbour.

STOACHY, adj. Dirty, as "a *stoachy* road." E.

STOCKEY, adj. Irritable, headstrong, and contrary combined. E.

STOLT, adj. Stout, Strong. E. As "The chickens are quite *stolt*."

STRAND, s. [*Strang*, G., a rope or string.] One of the twists of a line of horse-hair. S. R. A withered stalk of grass. E.

STREALE. [*Streale*, Sax.] An arrow. E.

STRIG, s. The foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. S. Also used in Kent.

- STROMBOLO**, s. [*Strom-ballen*, Flemish, stream or tide-balls.] Pieces of ampelites or black bitumen, highly charged with sulphur and salt found along the coast. Called thus at Brighton, doubtless from the Flemings settled in the town. The stones have been used for fuel, and Dr. Russell applied the steam to scrofulous tumours.
- STUBBY**, adj. Short and thick, like the stump of a tree. S.
- STUCKLING**, s. An apple-pie, made thin, in the shape of a semi-circle or ellipse, without a dish. W. R. Also used in Surrey.
- STUSNET**, s. A posnet or skillet. S. R.
- SUE**, v. To make furrows to draw off water from land. S.
- SUSSEX PUDDING**, s. Boiled paste without butter. S.
- SWANK**, [Corruption of *Swamp*.] A bog. W.
- SWAP**,* v. [*Ceapian*, Sax., the same root, as cheap, chapman, Chipping-Norton, shop, &c.] To exchange, to chop. E. To cut wheat in a peculiar way, more like chopping than reaping. S.
- SWARVE**, v. To fill up; to choke with sediment. E. Also used in Kent.
- SWEALE**,* v. [*Swelan*, Sax., to kindle.] To burn the hair, as from a pig, or from the head. S. R.
- SWIMY**, adj. [Corruption of *Swimming*; *Schwimmig*, G.] Giddy in the head. S.
- SWINGEL**, s. That part of the flail which beats the corn out of the ear. S. Used in Kent and Hants.

SWIZZLE, v. To drink much, to swill. S. And Hants.

SWOD, s. A bushel basket for measuring fish. E.

SWOLK, v. [Probably from *Sulky*.] To be angry. E.

SWORLE, v. To snarl as a dog. S. R.

T.

TACK, s. [*Tacca*, It., vice, default; *Tache*, F., a stain or spot.] A nasty taste. E.

TAG, s. A sheep of a year old. S. And Kent.

TAWER,* s. [*Tawen*, Sax.] A fellmonger, leather-dresser. S.

TAWLING, s. The mark from which the marble is shot at the beginning of the game. W.

TEGIOUS, adj. Much, a great quantity. Sometimes used for tedious. E.

TERRIFY, v. To tease, worry, irritate, annoy. S. Also used in Norfolk, Gloucestershire, and Herefordshire.

THROW, s. A thoroughfare. A place where four roads meet is called "the Four-*throws*." S. And Kent.

TICKLER, s. Something to puzzle or perplex. S. And Hants.

TIGHT, v. See DIGHT.

TIGHTISH, adj. Well, in good health. S. "Pretty *tightish*," is pretty well. Also used in Kent.

TIMERSOME, adj. Timerous. S. Also used in Kent, &c.

TINKER, v. To mend, but not thoroughly. S. And Hants.

- TIPPED, adj. Headed, pointed. S.
- TIP-UP, v. [Corruption of *Trip-up*.] To cause to fall down. E.
- TISSICK, s. A tickling faint cough; called also a *tissicky cough*. S. Also used in East Anglia and Hants.
- TIVER, s. [*Teafor*, Sax.] Red or blue ochre, used for marking sheep. S. Also used in East Anglia and Hants.
- "The lambs should be marked with *Tiver*."
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- TO-DO, s. Ado, bustle or stir. S.
- TOLL, s. A clump of trees. E.
- TOLLER, s. [Corruption of *Tallow*.] S.
- TOL-LOL, adj. Tolerably well. S.
- TOP-SAWYER, s. The leading man in any business. S.
- TOSS, s. The mow or bay of the barn in which corn is put for thrashing. E.
- TOT, s. A bush; a tuft of grass. S.
- T'OTHER-DAY. Not indefinite; but the day before yesterday. S. Also used in Kent.
- TOTTY-LAND, s. [*Totian*, Sax., to lift up, to elevate.] High land, frequently on a side hill, as at Hastings and elsewhere. E.
- TOVET, s. A measure of two gallons. E.
- TRADE, s. [*Stratum*, L.; *Strada*, It.] A road, a rut. E.
- TRADE, s. Household goods, lumber; and work, or instruments of work. E.

- TRAMP**, s. Gin and water. E. And in Kent.
- TRANSMOGRIFY**, v. To transform, to metamorphose. S.
Common in other dialects.
- TRAVIS**, s. [*Travas*, Span.] A place adjoining a blacksmith's shop where horses are shod. S.
- TRESTLES**, s. The small pellets of the dung of sheep, hares, rabbits, &c. S. Also used in East Anglia, as *Trattles*.
- TRIG**,* v. [*Trucken*, T., to press; *Dricken*, G.] To place a stone behind a wheel, to prevent a carriage from slipping. W.
- TRUG-BASKET**, s. [Corruption of *Truck*.] A wooden basket, made of split wood, for carrying chips or vegetables. E. R. Also used in Kent.
- TRULL**, v. [Corruption of *Trundle*.] To bowl a hoop. S. R. Also used in Kent.
- TRUNK**, v. To underdrain. E.
- TUCK**, s. [*Tuck*, T., cloth.] An upper garment worn by children; also called a *Tidy*. S. Also used in Kent.
- TUCK-SHELL**, s. A tusk. S.
- TUG**, s. [From *Tug*, to draw.] A timber carriage. E.
- TWIG**, v. To observe a person who is doing something on the sly. S.
- TWITTEN**, s. An alley or narrow passage. S. R.
Twit is used in Craven, as an acute angle; and *Twitchil* is applied generally in Hallamshire, see *Hunter*, and in towns in Yorkshire, to the small lanes or narrow passages in a town, which in

Brighton, Chichester, and Lewes, are called *Twittens*.

TYE, s. [*Teag*, Sax., a common.] An extensive open or common field; thus, *Telscombe-tye*, &c. S. Used in Kent as a *close* or *inclosure*.

U.

UMPS, interj. Certainly, assuredly. E:

UNKED,* adj. [*Uncuð*, Sax., unknown.] Bad looking, having the appearance of evil, betokening bad weather. E. Also used in this sense in Buckinghamshire. Dull, lonely. S. Used in Bedfordshire in the sense of sad and dismal.

V.

VALLER, **W. VOLLER**, E. s. Fallow. S. R. Also used in E. for a large wooden dish used in dairies.

VENT, s. [In some places called *Went*, at others *Throws*.] A place where several roads meet. S. And in Kent; thus, *Flimwell-vent*.

VLICK, v. See **SLICK**. S.

VOORE, s. A furrow. S. R.

W.

WABBLE, v. [Corruption of *Waddle*.] To shake from side to side, to vibrate, to move awkwardly and weakly. S. Common in many dialects.

WALLOP, v. To beat. S. In general use.

- WARP**, s. [From the verb *warp*, to turn aside.] A piece of land, included between two furrows, consisting of several ridges. S.
- WARP**. s. Four herrings. E. And in Kent.
- WASE**, s. [*Wasen*, Belg.] A small bundle of straw. S. Also used in Hants and Craven.
- WATER-TABLE**, s. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. E.
- WATTLE**, s. [*Watelas*, Sax.] A Hurdle. S. R.
- WEALD**,* s. [Sax., a grove or wood : peculiar, says Dr. Leo, to almost all German dialects collectively.] It is the name given in Sussex to the large woodland tract which extends from the Downs, with which it runs parallel, to the Surrey Hills : it was formerly an immense forest, called by the Britons Coit-Andred, and by the Saxons Andredes-weald. The word is also used for a like district in Kent, but the term is rare in local names in the sense of woodland.
- WEAN-GATE**, s. A wain or waggon-gate. S.
- WEAN-HOUSE**, s. Pronounced *Wenhus*, a wain or waggon-house. S.
- WEEZE**, v. [*Wæs*, Sax.] To ooze. E.
- WELT**, v. To beat severely. S. Also used in Norfolk.
- WEST-COUNTRY PARSON**, s. The Hake ; so called from the black streak on the back, and from its abundance along the West Coast. E.
- WHACKING**, adj. Fat, lusty, hearty. Huge and large, as a "*whacking* woman," a "*whacking* leg." E. Also used in Kent and Hants.

WHAPPER,* s. Anything uncommonly large. S.

WHAPPLE-WAY and GATE, s. A bridle-way or gate through which carriages cannot pass, but only horses. S. These ways are for the most part short cuts through fields and woods, from one road or place to another.

WHIDDLE, or WHITTLE, s. [*Hwitel*, Sax.] A garment between a shawl and a blanket. S. R.

WHILK, v. To howl like a dog. S. To mutter to one's self, as a person does when offended. E.

WIMME, or WIM, v. [Corruption of *Winnow*.] To clean corn. S.

WINT, or WENT, v. [*Wenden*, G., to turn.] To go to and from. E. See Collier's *Shakespeare*.

“The cursed land, where many *wend* amis.”

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

“*Wend* you with this letter.”

Measure for Measure, iv, sc. 3.

WINT, or WENT, s. Two furrows ploughed by the horses going to one end of the field and back again. E. And in Kent.

WISH, s. [*Uisk*, or *Usk*, Brit., water.] A damp meadow, a marsh, or low land, in a nook formed by the sinuosity of a river or stream, and so sometimes overflowed with water. S. Hence *Wisborough*.† Called a *Wong* in Lincolnshire.

“The suite about *Poynings-wish* mead.”

Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. ii, p. 110.

† Mr. Kemble attributes this name to WISH, the equivalent of the old Norse OSK, one of the names of ODIN.

- WRATCH, v. To stretch, as "*Wratch* your maw;"
i. e., stretch your stomach with food. E.
- WROCKLED, adj. Wrinkled. E.

Y.

- YAFFEL, s. A woodpecker. E. Also used in Surrey,
 Hants, and Herefordshire, where it is also called
Hickol.
- YANGER, adj. [Corruption of *Yonder*.] E.
- YAPE, v. To gossip. E.
- YAB, adj. Aghast, intimidated. S.
- YET-NEAR, or YET-NER, adv. Not ready. E.
 "I be'ant twenty yur ol' *yetner*."
- Yow, s. [Corruption of *Ewe*.] S. Called a *Yeo* in
 Exmoor.
- YOYSTER, v. To frolic, to laugh. S.

THE END.

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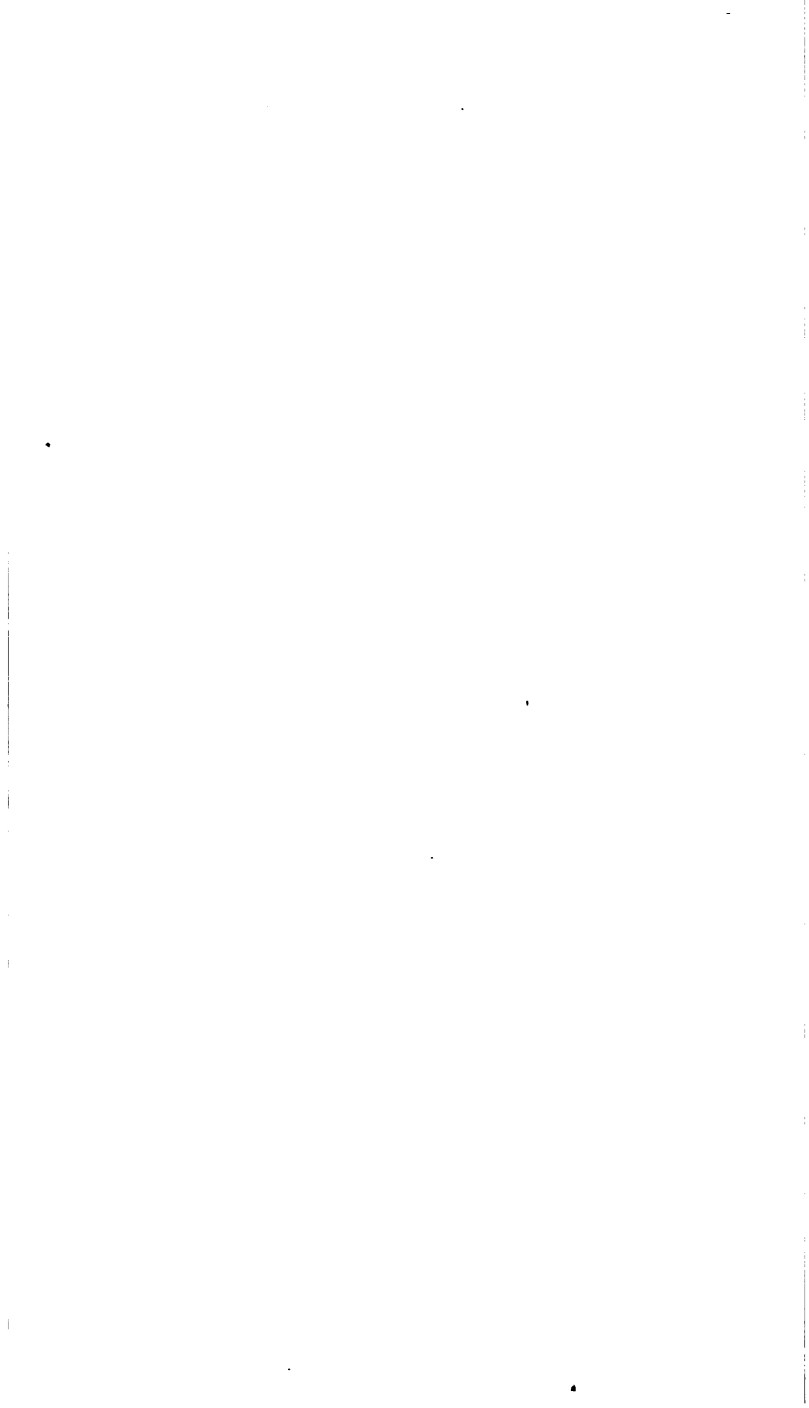
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